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Letter of Transmittal

Kennedy/Jenks/Chilton

3336 Bradshaw Road, Suite 320
Sacramento, California 95827
916-362-3251
(Facsimile 916-362-9915)

To California Regional Water Quality
Control Board
107 South Broadway Ste. 4027
Los Angeles Ca 90059-4596

Date 3/24/88 Job No. 882504
Attention David Bacharowski
Subject Pacific Automotive
Corporation

We are sending you: ☐ Attached or via ☐ Mail ☐ Overnight ☒ Courier ☐ Facsimile (____ total pages including this sheet)

the following items:

☐ Plans ☐ Prints ☐ Specifications ☐ Samples ☐ Shop Drawings
☒ Copy of Letter ☐ Change Order ☒ Revised Work Plan

Copies	Date	No.	Description
1	3/24/88		Preliminary Site Assessment and Revised Work Plan

RECEIVED
88 MAR 25 AM 10:30
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER
QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

These are transmitted as checked below:

☐ For information and coordination ☐ Return material when review completed ☒ As Requested
☐ For approval by _____ (date/time). Return to _____ ☐ Returned after loan to us
☒ For review and comment by 3/31/88 (date/time). Return to _____ ☐ _____

Remarks

Dear David:
Attached is the revised work plan for the Pacific Automotive Site. At this time we plan to begin drilling operations on April 6th. In order to finalize these arrangements, it is necessary that we receive your comments by March 31, 1988. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,
Kelye

Copies to:

Kennedy/Jenks/Chilton

If enclosures are not as noted, kindly notify us at once.

By Kelye Sullivan

Kennedy/Jenks/Chilton**Consulting Engineers**

3336 Bradshaw Road, Suite 320
Sacramento, California 95827
916-362-3251

24 March 1988

Mr. William Gross, Facilities Manager
Pacific Airmotive Corporation
2940 North Hollywood Way
Burbank, California 91505-1095

Subject: Preliminary Site Assessment and Revised
Work Plan for Drum Storage Areas
Pacific Airmotive Corporation
Burbank, California
(K/J/C 882504.00)

Dear Mr. Gross:

In accordance with our Agreement for consulting services dated 21 January 1988, we are pleased to submit this summary report for the drum storage areas at the Pacific Airmotive Corporation (PAC) facility in Burbank, California. This report presents our review of PAC's current drum product and waste storage areas and a Revised Work Plan to investigate possible release of chemicals to the subsurface from these areas. This Revised Work Plan incorporates Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) comments on the original Work Plan dated 17 February 1988.

INTRODUCTION

On 28 January 1988, Mr. Noel Lerner of Kennedy/Jenks/Chilton toured the PAC facility and visited outside areas where chemicals are stored. Mr. William Gross, PAC Facilities Manager, accompanied Mr. Lerner on this visit. Our descriptions of the chemicals stored at the various areas are based on information provided by Mr. Gross. The areas visited were those identified by Mr. David Bacharowski of the RWQCB during his visit on 29 December 1987. The specific areas of concern are as noted in the letter dated 6 January 1988 from Mr. Sakaida of the RWQCB. The following PAC buildings are included:

- o Test Cell No. 6
- o Building No. 10
- o Building No. 2

In addition to investigating the possible release of chemicals to soils in these areas, the RWQCB asked PAC to review their compliance program for sumps and underground storage tanks and to present plans for a new chemical containment facility. This report summarizes the present conditions at the PAC facility and presents a Revised Work Plan, provided as Attachment A, to evaluate subsurface soils at the PAC drum storage areas.

Mr. William Gross
24 March 1988
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DRUM STORAGE AREAS

The drum storage areas at the PAC facility are located outside three facility buildings and are presently uncontained. The specific locations and chemicals stored in these areas are described in the following sections. Chemical information is provided in the Material Safety Data Sheets which are enclosed as Attachment B.

Test Cell No. 6

Four drum storage areas are located near Test Cell No. 6 and are shown on Figure 1. These areas are:

- Area 1. Chemical waste and product storage area located to the northeast of Test Cell No. 6.
- Area 2. Spent thinner (mineral spirits) storage area located to the south of Test Cell No. 6.
- Area 3. Hydraulic oil storage area located to the south of Test Cell No. 6.
- Area 4. Solvent (mineral spirits) storage area located directly south of Area 2.

The chemicals reportedly stored in these areas were identified by a visual inspection of the chemical drum labels and from information provided by Mr. Gross. The chemicals identified, which are presented in Table 1, include chlorinated solvents and petroleum products.

Building No. 2

A solvent pipeline (abandoned) is located at the northeast corner of Building No. 2. Reportedly, this pipeline formerly transported solvents for part cleaning operations to a building on the adjacent property. This pipeline was reportedly plugged but remains abandoned in the ground. The approximate location of this pipeline is shown on Figure 1. A list of the chemicals reportedly handled at this area is presented in Table 1.

-Some verification
of line location
needed to
locate test box

Mr. William Gross
24 March 1988
Page Three

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Building No. 10

A storage area for empty drums is located near Building No. 10. This area, directly northeast of the building, is shown on Figure 1. The chemicals identified at this site are presented in Table 1. These chemicals include chlorinated solvents and petroleum products.

SUMPS/UNDERGROUND TANKS COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Sumps

-3303 N. Hollywood Way
4 stage clarifier
1) ugtank (vaulted)

According to Mr. Gross, the PAC facility currently operates two concrete sumps, both of which are located at Building No. 2. These sumps are shown on Figure 1. One sump is located in the southeast corner of the building and is lined with stainless steel. The other concrete sump is located directly west of Building No. 2. This sump receives run-off from the steam cleaning pad and blowdown from the cooling tower and boiler. The grit contained in the run-off is allowed to settle and oil and grease is separated from the blowdown water in the sump. The remaining water is then pumped into a 4,000-gallon above ground storage tank from which it is then transferred to an evaporator. Although the sump is currently unlined, PAC is planning to install a stainless steel liner to comply with RWQCB underground tank regulations. In addition, PAC will periodically inspect the integrity of the liner.

Underground Tanks

(11 total) (a.g. 1-500 gal. - solvent)

In December of 1983, all but three underground tanks at the PAC facility were reportedly removed for offsite disposal. A 4,000-gallon underground tank used for storing cooling tower and boiler blowdown water was subsequently relocated aboveground. As indicated by the letter included as Attachment C from the tank removal contractor, the tank was removed prior to the implementation of the 1 January 1984 County and State underground tank ordinances. Thus, sampling of the surrounding soils was not performed. At the time of removal, the tank was approximately one and one-half years old and was reportedly not found to be leaking. Currently, this tank is being used aboveground, and is not leaking.

The other two tanks, both 12,000-gallon tanks, are being used for storage of Jet A (jet fuel). Both tanks are periodically pressure tested to conform with local ordinances. Results of recent pressure tests are enclosed as Attachment D. Plans for installing appropriate leak detection devices for the tanks have been submitted to the City of Burbank for review prior to installation.

- To inform Rq. Bd when upgrade made
- Mr. Gross

↓
L.A.C. DPW must also be notified
Local Agency

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Mr. William Gross
24 March 1988
Page Four

1. Separate acid and flammable materials storage areas
2. Separate product and waste material storage areas
3. Secondary containment features
4. Sprinkler system
5. Alarm system

The final containment facility design will be reviewed with the Fire Department for compliance with local drum storage ordinances. A catalog specification for the proposed containment facility is enclosed as Attachment E.

If you have any questions or if you need additional information, please contact us at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

KENNEDY/JENKS/CHILTON

Noel M. Lerner

Noel M. Lerner
Project Manager

NML:vh

Enclosures: Attachment A - Revised Work Plan, Preliminary Site Assessment, Drum Storage Area
Attachment B - Material Safety Data Sheets
Attachment C - Letter to Russell Davis from Bob Davis for the Removal of the 4,000-gallon Tank
Attachment D - Underground Tank Pressure Test Results
Attachment E - Catalog Specifications for the New Containment Facility
Attachment F - Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) Analysis Protocol

Attachment to Pacific
Airmotive Corporation
Letter of 24 March
1988

TABLE 1
CHEMICALS REPORTEDLY STORED AT THE PACIFIC AIRMOTIVE CORPORATION
DRUM STORAGE AREAS
Kennedy/Jenks/Chilton

TEST CELL NO. 6					BUILDING NO. 2	BUILDING NO. 10
Area 1		Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Solvent Pipeline (Abandoned)	Empty Drum Storage
Chemical Wastes	Chemical Products	Spent Thinner	Hydraulic Oil	Solvents		
Oil	Oil	Mineral Spirits	Chevron AW Hydraulic Oil 32	Mineral Spirits	Union 76 Stoddard Solvent Safe-Sol	Oil & Solvent Process Co. #27 Paint Thinner
Jet Fuel	Petroleum Naptha					
a _{1,1,1} -TCE	a _{1,1,1} -TCE					a _{1,1,1} - TCE
^b Turco-Fluro-Chek P-41 Penetrant	Solvent Processing Co. #27 Paint Thinner					Penetrating Oil
^c Turco-Fluro-Chek WP-167 Penetrant	Magnaflux					
^d Magnafilm 31						
^e Turco Supercarb						

a_{1,1,1}-TCE = 1,1,1 Trichloroethylene

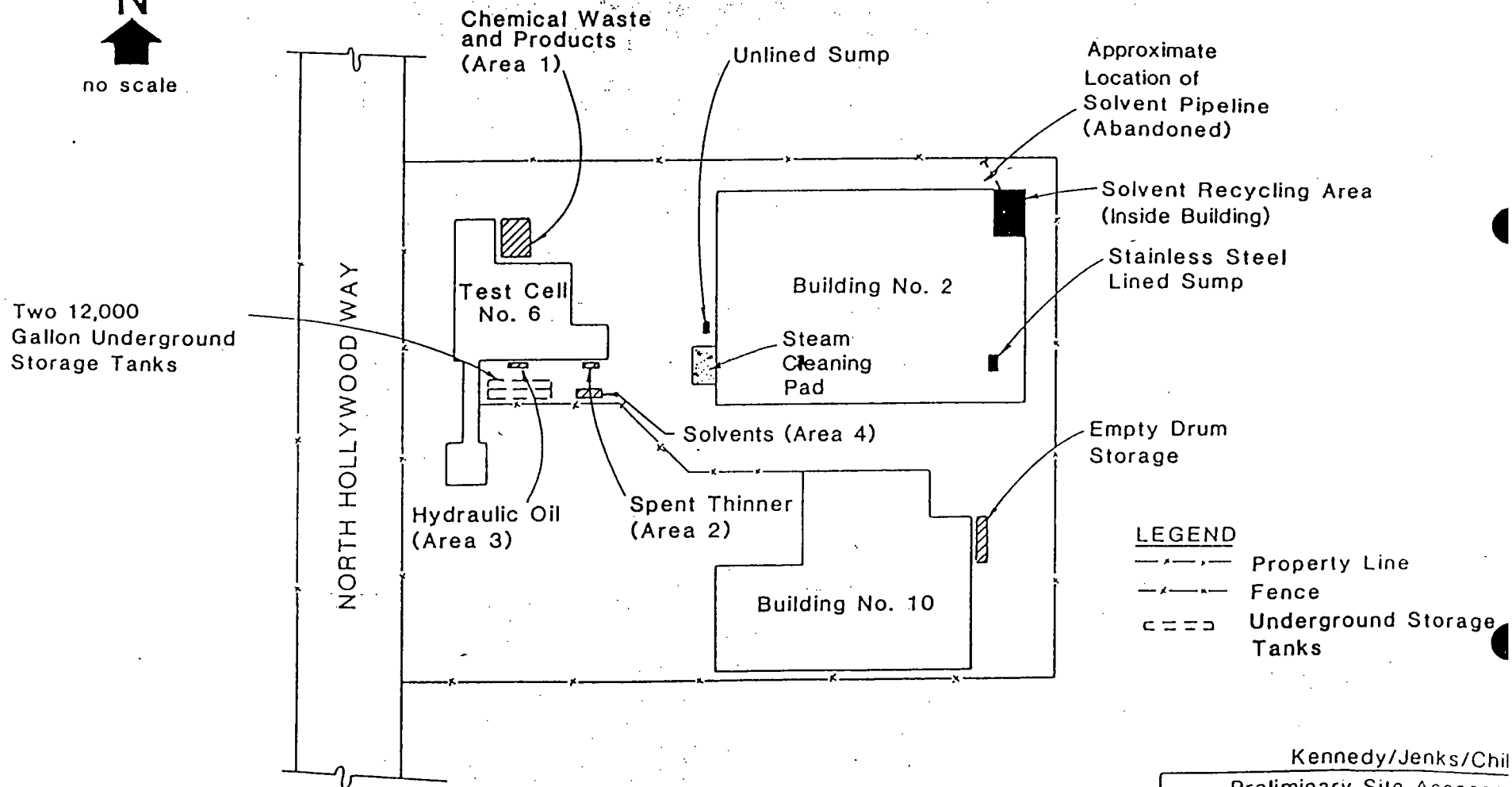
^bTurco-Fluro-Chek P-41 Penetrant = Petroleum Oil

^cTurco-Fluro-Chek WP-167 Penetrant = Petroleum Distillate

^dMagnafilm 31 = Heavy Naptha, Butoxyethanol

^eTurco Supercarb = Methylene Chloride, Phenol

^fSafe-Sol = Petroleum Distillate, Methyl Chloride, Perchloroethylene



NOTE: Figure based on Site Plan dated 8-11-81
Serial #8944, Index 76684. Prepared for
Purex Industries Inc., Burbank, California.

Kennedy/Jenks/Chil
Preliminary Site Assessm
Pacific Airmotive Corpora
Burbank, Califor

Drum Storage Are

K/J/C 882504
March 19

1088

Figure

Attachment to Kennedy/Jenks/Chilton
Letter to Pacific Airmotive Corporation
dated 24 March 1988

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ATTACHMENT A

REVISED WORK PLAN
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
DRUM STORAGE AREAS

REVISED WORK PLAN
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
DRUM STORAGE AREAS
(K/J/C 882504.00)

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with our Agreement dated 21 January 1988, a Revised Work Plan has been developed by Kennedy/Jenks/Chilton to evaluate the possible presence of chemicals below drum storage areas at the Pacific Airmotive Corporation (PAC) facility. This Revised Work Plan incorporates comments received from Mr. David Bacharowski of the RWQCB during our telephone conversation with him on 7 March 1988 and details the specific tasks required to evaluate chemicals that are present in soil below the storage areas.

PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK

Task 1 - Soil Investigation of Drum Storage Areas

Ten soil borings will be drilled to collect soil samples for laboratory analyses and field monitoring for the presence of organic vapors. The locations of these ten borings are shown on Figure A-1. They include:

- o Test Cell No. 6

- Chemical Waste and Product Storage Area - four borings
 - Spent Thinner (Mineral Spirits) Storage Area - one boring
 - Hydraulic Oil Storage Area - one boring
 - Solvent Storage Area - one boring

- o Building No. 2

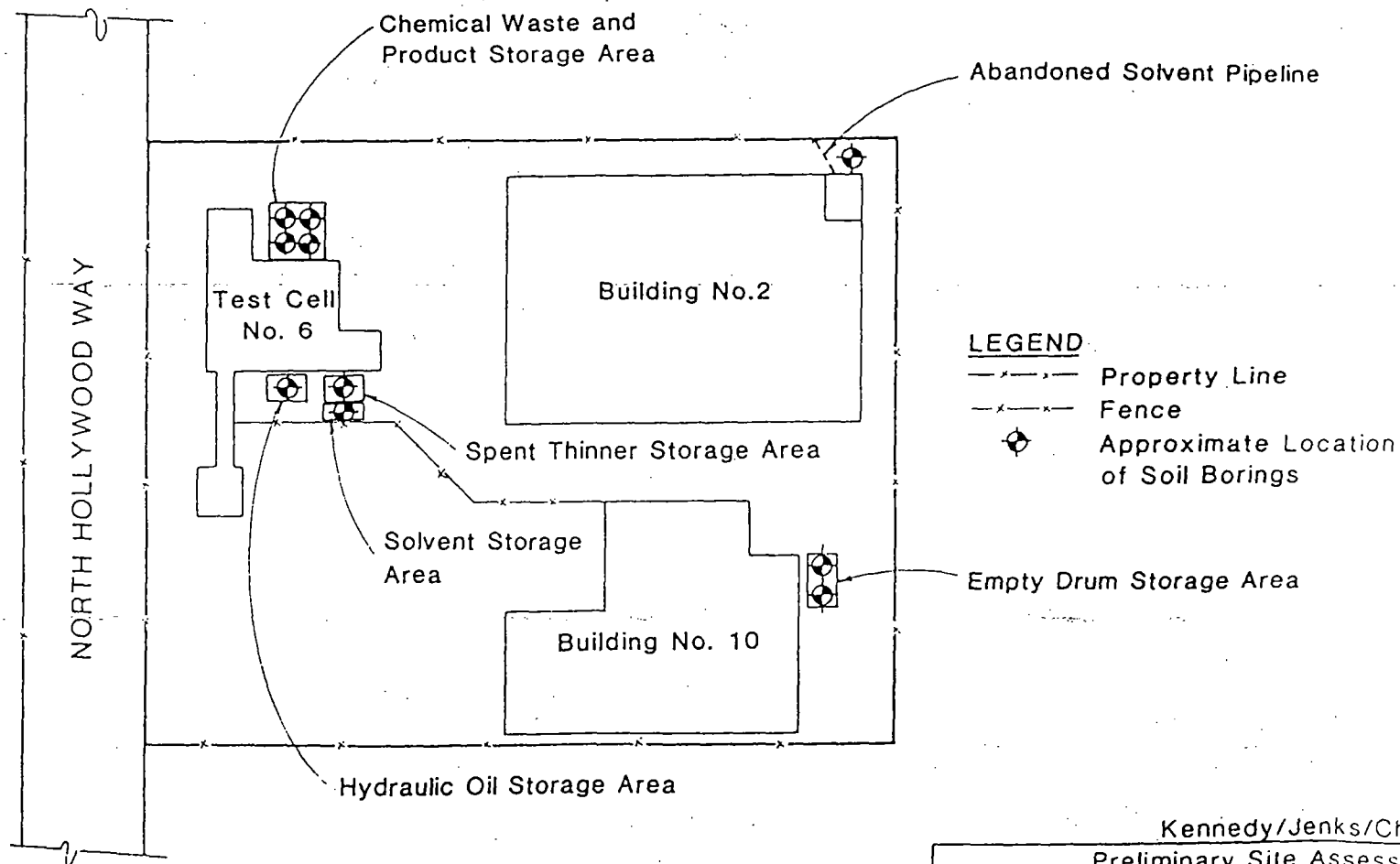
- Solvent Recycling Pipeline (Abandoned) - one boring

- o Building No. 10

- Empty Drum Storage Area - two borings

The borings will be drilled by truck mounted hollow-stem auger to a depth of approximately ten feet. The auger will be steam cleaned prior to its initial use and then after each use to reduce the likelihood of cross contamination of borings. The shallow borings will then be backfilled with a 50/50 mixture of Monterey sand and granular bentonite.

Samples will be collected at five-foot intervals beginning at the ground surface with a driven split-spoon sampler. Soil samples will be collected in brass liners, covered with Teflon end sheets, and secured by plastic caps. The end caps will be taped and the liners will be labeled and placed in an ice chest for transport to the laboratory for analysis as described in Task 2. The sampler will be steam cleaned prior to each use to reduce the likelihood of cross contamination of samples. Cuttings will be stored onsite in drums



NOTE: Figure based on Site Plan dated 8-11-81
Serial #8944, Index 76684. Prepared for
Purex Industries Inc., Burbank, California.

Kennedy/Jenks/Chilton
Preliminary Site Assessment
Pacific Airmotive Corporation
Burbank, California

Proposed Soil Boring Locations

K/J/C 882504.00
March 1988

Fig A-1

Attachment A to Pacific Airmotive
Corporation Letter of 24 March 1988

✓suitable for the temporary storage and transport of hazardous wastes pending the results of laboratory analysis. Kennedy/Jenks/Chilton will assist PAC in coordinating the proper disposal of the drill cuttings; however, being the generator of the waste, PAC will be responsible for contractual arrangements for the disposal of this material.

✓Soil from a second brass liner will be placed in a glass container and covered with aluminum foil. The container will be placed in a warm area for 5 to 10 minutes (depending upon ambient temperatures) to promote volatilization.

FID
Container headspace will be analyzed for the presence of organic vapors with either a Foxboro Portable GC-128 Organic Vapor Analyzer equipped with a flame ionization detector or an HNU equipped with a photoionization detector. If organic vapors are detected in the headspace from the 10-foot sample, drilling will continue at 5-foot intervals until elevated concentration of organic vapors are not detected by the headspace analysis. *(min of two (2), 5 without OVA above 15g.)*

Task 2 - Laboratory Analyses of Soil Samples

✓A minimum of two of the three samples taken at the 1, 5, and 10-foot interval (1-5) from each boring will be analyzed for chemicals reportedly stored at the various areas. All three samples (2.5, 5, and 10-foot interval) from the solvent pipeline area will be analyzed for chemicals previously used at this location. The proposed analyses are presented in Table A-1. *if non detected*

Task 3 - Preliminary Site Assessment

Upon completion of Tasks 1 and 2, we will prepare a letter report summarizing the results of the field and laboratory investigations. The report will include a site map showing the location of soil borings and boring logs, a description of shallow soils encountered, and the results of field and laboratory analysis. Our report will also indicate sample collection procedures and the analytical methods that were followed.

The report will present conclusions regarding the vertical extent of chemicals detected and the need for additional investigation, if warranted. Recommendations regarding the scope of subsequent phases, if needed, will also be presented.

SCHEDULE

✓Within three weeks of receiving written approval of the Work Plan from the RWQCB, field sampling will be completed. The Preliminary Assessment Report will be submitted to the RWQCB within 8 weeks of completion of the field work.

TABLE A-1

PROPOSED LABORATORY ANALYSIS SCHEDULE
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
PACIFIC AIRMOTIVE CORPORATION
(K/J/C 882504.00)

Area ^a	Chemicals Stored	Analyses
<u>Test Cell No. 6</u> (7)		
1 o Chemical Waste and Products Storage Area	Petroleum Products Chlorinated Solvents	Hydrocarbon Scan ^b VOC ^c
2 o Spent Thinner	Mineral Spirits	Hydrocarbon Scan ^b Purgeable Aromatics ^d
3 o Hydraulic Oil	Petroleum Products	Oil and Grease ^e
4 o Solvents	Mineral Spirits	Hydrocarbon Scan ^b Purgeable Aromatics ^d
<u>Building No. 2</u> (1)		
o Solvent Pipeline (Abandoned)	Stoddard Solvent Mineral Spirits Safe-Sol	Hydrocarbon Scan ^b VOC (8240)
<u>Building No. 10</u> (2)		
o Empty Drum Storage Area	Petroleum Products Chlorinated Solvents	Hydrocarbon Scan ^b VOC ^c

- Refer to Figure A-1 for location of soil borings.
- Hydrocarbon scan by gas chromatography utilizing a flame ionization detector (GC/FID) and commercial hydrocarbon fuels as standards. Refer to Attachment F for laboratory protocol.
- VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds) by EPA Method 8240 for purgeable organics by gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy (GC/MS).
- Purgeable Aromatics by EPA Method 8020 with second-column confirmation.
- Oil and grease by EPA Solid Waste Method 9071, freon extraction followed by evaporation and gravimetric quantitation.

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ATTACHMENT B
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A. P.O. BOX 2180 HOUSTON, TX 77252-2180

A. IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME
TURBO OIL 2380

PRODUCT CODE
217556 - 02380

CHEMICAL NAME
Aviation Synthetic Lubricant

CAS NUMBER
Complex Mixture
CAS Number not applicable

PRODUCT APPEARANCE AND ODOR
Clear liquid, yellow color
Mild fatty odor

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
(713) 656-3424

B. COMPONENTS AND HAZARD INFORMATION

COMPONENTS

CAS NO. OF
COMPONENTS

APPROXIMATE
CONCENTRATION

Base lubricant of polyol esters
and
Proprietary additives

Mixture

100%

See Section E for Health and Hazard Information

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

Health Flammability Reactivity BASIS
1 1 0 Recommended by Exxon

EXPOSURE LIMIT FOR TOTAL PRODUCT

BASIS

5 mg/m3 for mist in air

Recommended by Exxon

C. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT

If splashed into the eyes, flush with clear water for 15 minutes or until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT

In case of skin contact, remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

INHALATION

Vapor pressure is very low. Vapor inhalation under ambient conditions is normally not a problem. If overcome by vapor from hot product, immediately remove from exposure and call a physician. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, start resuscitation; administer oxygen, if available. If overexposed to oil mist, remove from further exposure until excessive oil mist condition subsides.

INGESTION

If ingested, DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

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SECTION I — PRODUCT NAME: Turco Fluoro-Chek P-41 Permeant

ISSUE DATE: 10-29-85

Manufacturer's Name:	TURCO PRODUCTS
Address:	24600 So. Main Street, Carson, CA 90749
Emergency Telephone No.:	(213) 534-3300

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SECTION II — HAZARDOUS INFORMATION:

COMPONENTS	C.A.S. NUMBER	C.F.R. 1910.106	PCAA WASTE #	A.C.G.I.H. TLV	OSHA TWA	% WT.
Components not defined as hazardous by U.S. Dept. of Labor	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	
CARCINOGENS		NTP	UFC	CSHA		
None		N. Apl.	N. Apl.	N. Apl.		
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:		HAZARD CLASS		HAZARD I.D. No.		
Petroleum Oil		Not regulated		None		

SECTION III — PHYSICAL DATA:

BOILING POINT, °F:	370	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.936
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg):	Less than 20	VOLATILE, % BY VOL:	Negligible
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):	More than 1	EVAPORATION RATE (Bu. Ac. = 1):	Less than 1
APPEARANCE AND ODOR:		SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	
Clear, yellow-green liquid - petroleum odor		Negligible	
		PH: Not Applicable	

SECTION IV — FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

FLASH POINT AND METHOD USED:
Above 200°F (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Foam, Carbon dioxide, Dry chemical
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE AND PRECAUTIONS:
Use self-contained respiratory protection.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
None

SECTION V — EMERGENCY, FIRST AID AND HEALTH INFORMATION:

EFFECTS OF OVER EXPOSURE: EYES:	Moderate to severe irritation
SKIN:	Moderate to severe irritation, drying, defatting.
INHALATION:	Moderate irritation, dizziness, headache. Mists: Severe respiratory irritation, nausea.
INGESTION:	Severe irritation to gastrointestinal tract, nausea.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED:	None known

SKIN: Flush affected area with clean cool water. Wash with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.

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INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Obtain medical attention.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hip level to reduce possibility of aspiration pneumonia. If victim is conscious, dilute by giving large volumes of milk or water. Obtain immediate medical attention. Never attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: INHALATION ☒ SKIN CONTACT ☒ OTHER _____

SECTION VI — REACTIVITY DATA:

STABILITY: STABLE ☒ UNSTABLE _____ HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION WILL NOT OCCUR

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Contact with strong oxidizing materials

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide, dioxide, other toxic volatile organic compounds

SECTION VII — SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURE:

SPILL OR RELEASE PROCEDURE: CONCENTRATE: Contain spillage. Stop leak at source if this can be done safely. Ventilate area. Evacuate nonessential personnel. Pump liquid into DOT-approved drums for disposal. Absorb remaining liquid into inert absorbent and place in DOT-approved drums for disposal. Wash area with water. Collect washings and place in DOT-approved drums for disposal. Keep concentrate and wash water from entering sewers or waterways.

USE SOLUTION: As for concentrate

DISPOSAL INFORMATION: CONCENTRATE: (1) Transfer to reclaiming center for recycling or reuse, if possible. (2) Transfer to licensed hazardous waste treatment or disposal site for disposition under applicable local, state and regional regulations as hazardous waste.

SPENT SOLUTION AND RINSES: Dispose per (1) or (2) above. Rinse water may be treated by neutralizing, allowing to stand and skimming off separated solvent and soil. Residual organic matter may be removed by oxidation and/or carbon treatment. Clarified rinse water may be released to sewer if local regulations permit.

SECTION VIII — SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If TLV is exceeded, a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus, positive pressure hose mask or air line mask is advised. These should have a full face piece and be operated in a positive pressure mode. For limited exposure time, in areas of good ventilation, a full face mask with an organic vapor cartridge or canister may be used. These must not be used in any areas where a danger of oxygen deficiency exists, such as partly enclosed or low lying areas, including tanks or drums. If respirators are used, a formal training and screening program must be initiated. See 29 CFR 1910-136.

VENTILATION:

Maintain sufficient mechanical ventilation to keep concentration below TLV.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: CHEMICAL FACE SHIELD OR GOGGLES: ☒

GLOVES ☒ BOOTS ☒ APRON ☒ PROTECTIVE SUIT _____

GLOVES, BOOTS, APRON AND SUIT MADE FROM: Solvent resistant neoprene

RECOMMENDED PERSONAL HYGIENE: Wash hands and face with soap and water before smoking or eating. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Launder before reuse. Do not launder at home. Discard contaminated shoes.

SECTION IX — OTHER INFORMATION:

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS — STORAGE AND HANDLING: Store in dry protected area away from strong oxidizing agents.

MIXING: Use care to avoid splashing. Use appropriate protective equipment.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Relieve pressure. Cover openings to avoid spurring. Clean exterior and interior by flushing with solvent. Collect flushings for disposal. Use appropriate protective equipment.

DATE PREPARED: 10-24-85

DATE REVIEWED

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

3 - MODERATE
 2 - SLIGHT
 1 - INSIGNIFICANT
 0 - CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD - SEE SECTION

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SECTION I — PRODUCT NAME: **Turco Fluoro-Oxide WF-167 Penetrant**

ISSUE DATE: 10-30-85

Manufacturer's Name:	TURCO PRODUCTS	<div style="border: 2px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 60px; height: 60px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> 169 </div>
Address:	24600 So. Main Street, Carson, CA 90749	
Emergency Telephone No.:	(213) 634-3300	

SECTION II — HAZARDOUS INFORMATION:

COMPONENTS	C.A.F. HUTCHINSON	CERCLA NO SPILL #	RCRA WASTE #	ACGIH TLV	OSHA TWA	X. WT.
Components not defined as hazardous by U.S. Dept. of Labor	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	

CARCINOGENS	MTP	LPC	OSHA
None	N. Apl.	N. Apl.	N. Apl.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	HAZARD CLASS	HAZARD I.D. No.
Petroleum distillate	Combustible liquid	UN 1268

SECTION III — PHYSICAL DATA:

BOILING POINT, °F: 350	SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.92
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg): Less than 20	VOLATILE, % BY VOL: 57
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): More than 1	EVAPORATION RATE (Bu. Ac. = 1): Less than 1
APPEARANCE AND ODOR:	SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Emulsifies
Clear, yellow-green liquid, petroleum odor	pH Approx. 7

SECTION IV — FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

FLASH POINT AND METHOD USED:
160°F (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Foam, Carbon dioxide, Dry chemical
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE AND PRECAUTIONS:
Use self-contained respiratory protection.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
None

SECTION V — EMERGENCY, FIRST AID AND HEALTH INFORMATION:

EFFECTS OF OVER EXPOSURE: EYES:	Moderate to severe irritation
SKIN:	Moderate to severe irritation, drying, defatting.
INHALATION:	Moderate irritation, dizziness, headache. Mists: Severe respiratory irritation, nausea.
INGESTION:	Severe irritation to gastrointestinal tract, nausea.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED:	None known

SKIN Flush affected area with clean cool water. Wash with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.

INHALATION Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Obtain medical attention.

INGESTION Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hip level to reduce possibility of aspiration pneumonia. If victim is conscious, dilute by giving large volumes of milk or water. Obtain immediate medical attention. Never attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: INHALATION ☒ SKIN CONTACT ☒ OTHER _____

SECTION VI — REACTIVITY DATA:

STABILITY: STABLE ☒ UNSTABLE _____ HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION WILL NOT OCCUR

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Contact with strong oxidizing materials

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide, dioxide, other toxic volatile organic compounds

SECTION VII — SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURE:

SPILL OR RELEASE PROCEDURE: CONCENTRATE: Contain spillage. Stop leak at source if this can be done safely. Ventilate area. Evacuate nonessential personnel. Pump liquid into DOT-approved drums for disposal. Absorb remaining liquid into inert absorbent and place in DOT-approved drums for disposal. Wash area with water. Collect washings and place in DOT-approved drums for disposal. Keep concentrate and wash water from entering sewers or waterways.

USE SOLUTION: As for concentrate

DISPOSAL INFORMATION: CONCENTRATE: (1) Transfer to reclaiming center for recycling or reuse, if possible. (2) Transfer to licensed hazardous waste treatment or disposal site for disposition under applicable local, state and regional regulations as hazardous waste.

SPENT SOLUTION AND RINSES: Dispose per (1) or (2) above. Rinse water may be treated by neutralizing, allowing to stand and skimming off separated solvent and soil. Residual organic matter may be removed by oxidation and/or carbon treatment. Clarified rinse water may be released to sewer if local regulations permit.

SECTION VIII — SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If TLV is exceeded, a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus, positive pressure hose mask or air line mask is advised. These should have a full face piece and be operated in a positive pressure mode. For limited exposure time, in areas of good ventilation, a full face mask with an organic vapor cartridge or canister may be used. These must not be used in any areas where a danger of oxygen deficiency exists, such as partly enclosed or low lying areas, including pumps or tanks. If respirators are used, a formal training and screening program must be initiated. See 29 CFR 1910-136.

VENTILATION:

Maintain sufficient mechanical ventilation to keep concentration below TLV.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: CHEMICAL FACE SHIELD OR GOGGLES: ☒
GLOVES ☒ BOOTS ☒ APRON ☒ PROTECTIVE SUIT _____

GLOVES, BOOTS, APRON AND SUIT MADE FROM: Solvent resistant neoprene

RECOMMENDED PERSONAL HYGIENE: Wash hands and face with soap and water before smoking or eating. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Launder before reuse. Do not launder at home. Discard contaminated shoes.

SECTION IX — OTHER INFORMATION:

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS — STORAGE AND HANDLING: Store in dry protected area away from strong oxidizing agents.

MIXING: Use care to avoid splashing. Use appropriate protective equipment.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Relieve pressure. Cover openings to avoid spurling. Clean exterior and interior by flushing with solvent. Collect flushings for disposal. Use appropriate protective equipment.

DATE PREPARED:

10-30-85

DATE REVIEWED:

1088

MEDICAL EMERGENCY ONLY, 24 HOUR SERVICE: 1-800-328-0026

MAN-GILL CHEM CO. (MAGNUS)

Product Information: 1-800-328-9745

Osborn Bldg St. Paul, MN 55102

Date of Issue: March 7, 1986

St. Clair Ave. Cleveland, OH 44117

=====

1.0 IDENTIFICATION /

1.1 Product Name: Magnafilm 31

1.2 Product Type: Corrosion Inhibitor

2.0 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS /

TLV (mg/m3)

TWA STEL

2.1 Butoxyethanol (butyl cellosolve) 111-76-2 (skin)

120

2.2 Heavy naphtha 64741-92-0 & 64742-48-9

200 ppm TWA

3.0 PHYSICAL DATA /

3.1 Appearance and Odor: Clear amber liquid; sweet odor

3.2 Solubility in Water: Negligible

3.3 pH: NA

3.4 Boiling Point: 300F

Specific Gravity: 0.7-0.8

3.5 Vapor Density: Unk

Evaporation Rate: <1

4.0 FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA /

4.1 Special Fire Hazards: None

4.2 Fire Fighting Methods: Use fog, foam or fine water spray.

4.3 Flash Point: 104F TCC

4.4 Flammable Limits - Lower: Unk Upper: Unk

5.0 REACTIVITY DATA /

5.1 Stability: Stable under normal conditions of handling.

5.2 Conditions to Avoid: High temperatures, heat, sparks or open flame; strong oxidizing agents.

6.0 SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES / USE PROPER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

6.1 Cleanup: Remove all ignition sources. Recover free liquid. Add absorbent to spill area.

6.2 Waste Disposal: Consult state and local authorities for restrictions on disposal of chemical waste.

UNK = Unknown at this time

TLV = Threshold Limit Value

TWA = Time Weighted Average

STEL = Short Term Exposure Level

C = Ceiling Limit, Not To Be Exceeded

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7.0 HEALTH HAZARD DATA /

CAUTION

7.1 Effects of Overexposure:

Eyes: Causes irritation.

Skin: May cause irritation, depending upon the duration of exposure.

If Swallowed: Can cause irritation, nausea, stomach distress.

If Inhaled: May cause breathing difficulties, dizziness, headache or unconsciousness.

7.2 Other Data: Butoxyethanol penetrates the skin easily. Frequent or heavy contact may damage kidneys, liver, blood and/or marrow. Causes corneal (eye) damage.

8.0 FIRST AID /

8.1 Eyes: Flush immediately with plenty of cool running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for 15 minutes.

8.2 Skin: Flush skin with plenty of cool running water. Wash thoroughly with soap and water.

8.3 If Swallowed: Rinse mouth; then drink 1 or 2 large glasses of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

8.4 If Inhaled: Move immediately to fresh air; if breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

IF IRRITATION OR DISCOMFORT PERSISTS, CALL A PHYSICIAN.

9.0 SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION /

9.1 Respiratory: Ventilate to maintain exposure below TLV. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved organic vapor respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus in high concentrations.

9.2 Skin: Use hydrocarbon-resistant rubber or plastic gloves.

9.3 Eyes: Splashproof glasses, goggles or face shield.

10.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PRECAUTIONS /

10.1 DOT Class: Not DOT regulated.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used to manufacture the product. As data, standards and regulations change, and conditions of use and handling are beyond our control, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.

SECTION I - PRODUCT NAME: Turco Super Carb

ISSUE DATE: 10-31-85

Manufacturer's Name:	TURCO PRODUCTS
Address:	24600 So. Main Street, Carson, CA 90749
Emergency Telephone No.:	(213) 634-3300

722

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INFORMATION:

COMPONENTS	CAS. NUMBER	CERCLA NO. EPCRA 112	RCRA WASTE #	ACGIH TLV	OSHA TWA	% WT
Methylene chloride	75092	1000	U080	100 PPM	500 PPM	40
Phenol	108952	1000	U188	5 PPM Skin	5 PPM Skin	25
Sodium chromate	7775113	1000	D007	50 µg/m³ Cr	0.1 mg/m³ CrO₃	0.3
Potassium hydroxide	1310583	1000	D002	C 2 mg/m³	Nt Estab	3.1

CARCINOGENS	KTP	IARC	OSHA
Sodium Chromate (0.30%)	listed	listed	not regulated
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	HAZARD CLASS		HAZARD I.D. No.
Paint Related Material	Corrosive		UN 1760



SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA:

BOILING POINT, °F:	Approx 105°F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.17
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg):	Approx 400mm	VOLATILE, % BY VOL:	Approx. 50
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):	More than 1	EVAPORATION RATE (Bu. Ac. = 1):	less than 1
APPEARANCE AND ODOR:	Two layer amber liquid, phenol odor		
	SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Appreciable PH 3.1% in H₂O 8 - 10		

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

FLASH POINT AND METHOD USED:
None to boil (Setaflash)
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Carbon dioxide, foam, water fog
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE AND PRECAUTIONS: Use self-contained respiratory protection. Any water runoff may contain hexavalent chrome and should not be allowed to enter sewer or waterways.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Thermal decomposition may produce toxic oxides of carbon and chlorine. Drums exposed to 100°F and above may develop sufficient internal pressure to rupture.

SECTION V - EMERGENCY, FIRST AID AND HEALTH INFORMATION:

EFFECTS OF OVER EXPOSURE: EYES:	Vapors: Moderate to severe irritation Liquid: Severe damage, may cause blindness
SKIN:	Chemical burns, possible necrosis, defatting. May be absorbed through skin in toxic amounts. Chromates are skin sensitizers.
INHALATION:	Dizziness, headache, intoxication. Inhalation of mist of chromate-containing materials may cause permanent damage to upper respiratory tract, and may cause lung cancer risk.
INGESTION:	Severe irritation to gastrointestinal tract, may be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Toxic effects may not appear immediately.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED:	Metabolism of methylene chloride to carbon monoxide may lead to accumulation of dangerous levels of carboxyhemoglobin which may not be tolerated by persons with impaired cardio-pulmonary function. This may be aggravated by smoking.

SKIN: Flush affected area with clean cool water. Wash with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly. If irritation persists or blistering occurs, obtain medical attention.

1088

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Obtain medical attention.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting except on advice of qualified medical personnel. If victim is conscious, dilute by giving large volumes of milk or water. Obtain immediate medical attention. Never attempt to induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: INHALATION X SKIN CONTACT X OTHER _____

SECTION VI — REACTIVITY DATA:

STABILITY: STABLE Y UNSTABLE _____ HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION WILL NOT OCCUR

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Contact with strong acids, strong oxidizing agents, open flame

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phosgene, acid gases, other toxic volatile organic compounds

SECTION VII — SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURE:

SPILL OR RELEASE PROCEDURE: CONCENTRATE: Contain spillage. Stop leak at source, if this can be done safely. Ventilate area. Evacuate nonessential personnel. Pump liquid into DOT-approved drums for disposal. Absorb remaining liquid with inert material and place in DOT-approved drums. Wash area with water. Collect washing and place in DOT-approved drums. Keep concentrate and wash water from entering sewer or waterways.

USE SOLUTION: Not applicable

DISPOSAL INFORMATION: CONCENTRATE: (1) Transfer to reclaiming center for recycling or solvent recovery. (2) Transfer to licensed hazardous waste treatment or disposal site for disposition under applicable local, state and regional regulations as hazardous waste.

SPENT SOLUTION AND RINSES: Dispose per (1) and (2) above. Treat rinse water as hazardous waste. Remove chromate by reduction and precipitation. Remove organics by oxidation and carbon treatment. Clarified rinse water may be released to sewer if local regulations permit.

SECTION VIII — SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If TLV is exceeded, a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus, positive pressure hose mask or air line mask is advised. These should have a full face piece and be operated in a positive pressure mode. Because of the short breakthrough time of methylene chloride and its poor warning properties, organic vapor cartridges or canisters are not recommended. If respirators are used, a formal training and screening program must be initiated. See 29 CFR 1910-134.

VENTILATION:

Maintain sufficient mechanical ventilation to keep concentration below TLV.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: CHEMICAL FACE SHIELD OR GOGGLES: Y

GLOVES Y BOOTS Y APRON Y PROTECTIVE SUIT Y If required to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact

GLOVES, BOOTS, APRON AND SUIT MADE FROM: Neoprene

RECOMMENDED PERSONAL HYGIENE: Wash hands and face with soap and water before smoking or eating. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Launder before reuse. Do not launder at home. Discard contaminated shoes.

SECTION IX — OTHER INFORMATION:

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS — STORAGE AND HANDLING: Store in cool area protected from exposure to direct sunlight, rain or standing water. Use care in opening containers to avoid spurring. CAUTION: Vapors from this product are heavier than air and will travel along the ground to collect in low lying areas, such as sumps. Personnel entering such areas must be provided with respiratory protection and a safety line. They should be kept under observation while in the area by another person at a safe distance. Persons wearing contact lenses should wear vapor-proof well-fitting goggles. MIXING: Not applicable

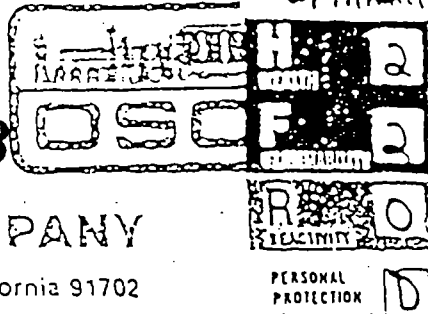
REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Relieve pressure. Cover openings to avoid spurring. Clean exterior and interior by flushing with water or solvent. Collect flushing for disposal. Use protective equipment for eyes, skin and inhalation.

DATE PREPARED: 10-31-85

DATE REVIEWED:

Material Safety Data Sheet

1088



OIL SOLVENT PROCESS COMPANY

1704 W. First Street • Post Office Box 907 • Azusa, California 91702

Emergency Telephone Nos. 7 AM - 5 PM Call OSCO (213) 334-5117
24-Hour CHEMTREC No. 1-800-424-9300

PRODUCT: PETROLEUM NAPHTHA #27 Paint Thinner N1094		WARNING STATEMENT: CAUTION! VOLATILE SOLVENT If swallowed call a physician at once. May cause serious injury or even death.	
Shipping Information DOT/AQMD Rule 443			
PROPER SHIPPING NAME PETROLEUM NAPHTHA			
DOT CLASSIFICATION COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID	<input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE		
DOT LABELS REQUIRED NONE	<input type="checkbox"/> NON-PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE MORE Than 4%		
PLACARDS REQUIRED COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NON-PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE LESS Than 4%		

All information appearing herein concerning our product is based upon tests and data believed to be reliable; however, it is the user's responsibility to determine the safety, toxicity, and suitability of the product for his own use. Since the actual use by others is beyond our control, no guarantee expressed or implied, is made by OSCO as to the effects of such use, the results to be obtained or the safety and toxicity of the product nor does OSCO assume any liability arising out of use by others, of the product referred to herein. Nor is the information herein to be construed as absolutely complete since additional information may be necessary when particular conditions exist or because of applicable laws or government regulations.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

7906

1088

Required under USDL Safety and Health Regulations for Ship Repairing,
Shipbuilding, and Shipbreaking (29 CFR 1915, 1916, 1917)

727

SECTION I

Saf-Sol

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

CERTIFIED LABORATORIES, div. of MCH Corp.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.

214-438-0541

ADDRESS, Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code:

1300 EAST NORTHCARE DRIVE, Irving, TX 75062

CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS

TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS

SAF-SOL

CHEMICAL FAMILY

FORMULA

REACTIVITY

10

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

PERSONAL PROTECTION

D

PAINTS, PRESERVATIVES, & SOLVENTS	X	TLV (Unit)	ALLOYS AND METALLIC COATINGS	X	TLV (Unit)
PIGMENTS			BASE METAL		
CATALYST			ALLOYS		
VEHICLE			METALLIC COATINGS		
SOLVENTS			FILLER METAL PLUS COATING OR COPE FLUX		
ADDITIVES			OTHERS		
OTHERS					
HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES				X	TLV (Unit)
Methylene Chloride				15	200 ppm
Perchloroethylene				35	100 ppm
Aliphatic petroleum distillates				50	500 ppm

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F.)	1.B.P.	102° F.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1)	1.020
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.)		N/A	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	100
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)		N/A	EVAPORATION RATE (Other)	30
SOLUBILITY IN WATER		Insoluble		
APPEARANCE AND ODOR Clear, water white liquid, odor of chlorinated solvents				

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used)	130° F. C.O.C.	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	Li	U
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	CO ₂ , dry chemicals, foam			
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES				
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS				

SAFETY DATA SHEET
SECTION 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION
1.1 PRODUCT NAME: 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE
1.2 MANUFACTURER: 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE
1.3 DATE OF ISSUE: 1/1/77
1.4 DATE OF REVISION: 1/1/77
1.5 THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA AVAILABLE
1.6 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ALL DATA ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE MANUFACTURER
1.7 THE USER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF THIS DATA
1.8 THE USER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF THIS DATA

SECTION 2 - PHYSICAL DATA
2.1 CAS NO.: 75-35-5
2.2 EC NO.: 203-010-4
2.3 MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 98.96
2.4 BOILING POINT: 30.9°C
2.5 MELTING POINT: -105.5°C
2.6 DENSITY: 1.25 g/cm³
2.7 VAPOR PRESSURE: 100 mm Hg
2.8 VAPOR DENSITY: 2.97
2.9 SOLUBILITY: Insoluble in water
2.10 SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.25

SECTION 3 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS
3.1 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE: 100%
3.2 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE: 100%
3.3 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE: 100%
3.4 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE: 100%
3.5 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE: 100%

SECTION 4 - PHYSICAL DATA
4.1 CAS NO.: 75-35-5
4.2 EC NO.: 203-010-4
4.3 MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 98.96
4.4 BOILING POINT: 30.9°C
4.5 MELTING POINT: -105.5°C
4.6 DENSITY: 1.25 g/cm³
4.7 VAPOR PRESSURE: 100 mm Hg
4.8 VAPOR DENSITY: 2.97
4.9 SOLUBILITY: Insoluble in water
4.10 SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.25

SECTION 5 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA
5.1 ACUTE TOXICITY: LD50 (RAT) 1.5 g/kg
5.2 CHRONIC TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
5.3 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
5.4 DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
5.5 ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS

SECTION 6 - SAFETY DATA
6.1 STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place.
6.2 HANDLING: Use in a well-ventilated area.
6.3 TRANSPORT: Class 2.2, PG II.
6.4 DISPOSAL: Incinerate in a controlled environment.
6.5 FIRST AID: If inhaled, move to fresh air. If swallowed, drink water. If on skin, wash with soap and water.

SECTION 7 - PHYSICAL DATA
7.1 CAS NO.: 75-35-5
7.2 EC NO.: 203-010-4
7.3 MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 98.96
7.4 BOILING POINT: 30.9°C
7.5 MELTING POINT: -105.5°C
7.6 DENSITY: 1.25 g/cm³
7.7 VAPOR PRESSURE: 100 mm Hg
7.8 VAPOR DENSITY: 2.97
7.9 SOLUBILITY: Insoluble in water
7.10 SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.25

SECTION 8 - PHYSICAL DATA
8.1 CAS NO.: 75-35-5
8.2 EC NO.: 203-010-4
8.3 MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 98.96
8.4 BOILING POINT: 30.9°C
8.5 MELTING POINT: -105.5°C
8.6 DENSITY: 1.25 g/cm³
8.7 VAPOR PRESSURE: 100 mm Hg
8.8 VAPOR DENSITY: 2.97
8.9 SOLUBILITY: Insoluble in water
8.10 SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.25

SECTION 9 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA
9.1 ACUTE TOXICITY: LD50 (RAT) 1.5 g/kg
9.2 CHRONIC TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
9.3 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
9.4 DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
9.5 ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS

SECTION 10 - SAFETY DATA
10.1 STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place.
10.2 HANDLING: Use in a well-ventilated area.
10.3 TRANSPORT: Class 2.2, PG II.
10.4 DISPOSAL: Incinerate in a controlled environment.
10.5 FIRST AID: If inhaled, move to fresh air. If swallowed, drink water. If on skin, wash with soap and water.

SECTION 11 - PHYSICAL DATA
11.1 CAS NO.: 75-35-5
11.2 EC NO.: 203-010-4
11.3 MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 98.96
11.4 BOILING POINT: 30.9°C
11.5 MELTING POINT: -105.5°C
11.6 DENSITY: 1.25 g/cm³
11.7 VAPOR PRESSURE: 100 mm Hg
11.8 VAPOR DENSITY: 2.97
11.9 SOLUBILITY: Insoluble in water
11.10 SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.25

SECTION 12 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA
12.1 ACUTE TOXICITY: LD50 (RAT) 1.5 g/kg
12.2 CHRONIC TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
12.3 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
12.4 DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
12.5 ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS

SECTION 13 - SAFETY DATA
13.1 STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place.
13.2 HANDLING: Use in a well-ventilated area.
13.3 TRANSPORT: Class 2.2, PG II.
13.4 DISPOSAL: Incinerate in a controlled environment.
13.5 FIRST AID: If inhaled, move to fresh air. If swallowed, drink water. If on skin, wash with soap and water.

SECTION 14 - PHYSICAL DATA
14.1 CAS NO.: 75-35-5
14.2 EC NO.: 203-010-4
14.3 MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 98.96
14.4 BOILING POINT: 30.9°C
14.5 MELTING POINT: -105.5°C
14.6 DENSITY: 1.25 g/cm³
14.7 VAPOR PRESSURE: 100 mm Hg
14.8 VAPOR DENSITY: 2.97
14.9 SOLUBILITY: Insoluble in water
14.10 SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.25

SECTION 15 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA
15.1 ACUTE TOXICITY: LD50 (RAT) 1.5 g/kg
15.2 CHRONIC TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
15.3 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
15.4 DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS
15.5 ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY: NO EFFECTS

ATTACHMENT C

LETTER TO RUSSELL DAVIS FROM BOB DAVIS
FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE 4,000-GALLON TANK

PACFIRST PAGE WIRE

PACIFIC AIRMOTIVE CORPORATION
2940 N. HOLLYWOOD WAY
BURBANK, CA 91505-1095
TELE: (818) 842-5171

TELECOPY TRANSMITTAL SHEETDATE: MARCH 16, 1988TO: MR. KELLY SULLIVANCOMPANY: KENNEDY/JENKS/CHILTONTELEPHONE: (916) 362-9915FROM: MR. BILL GROSS / PACNUMBER OF PAGES: 3 (INCLUDING COVER PAGE)

PLEASE CALL US AT (818) 842-0220 TO CONFIRM
RECEIPT OR IF THERE IS ANY PROBLEM WITH RECEPTION.

TO TRANSMIT: WEEKDAYS 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

January 15, 1984

1088

Airwork Corporation
Millville, New Jersey

Attn: Russell Davis

Subj. Underground tank removal, Burbank, Calif.

The following tanks were removed from the below addresses under the supervision of the Burbank Fire Dept. The tanks were found to be sound and showed no signs of leakage.

5503 No Hollywood Way

2	9940	gallon	12	15	83
1	2500	gallon	12	15	83
1	1000	Gallon	12	13	83

2940 No Hollywood Way

retrofitted
aboveground

1	3000	Gallon	12	20	83	} 2000 gal
1	4000	gallon	12	31	83	
1	2000	gallon	12	22	83	
2	1500	gallon	12	28	83	
1	550	gallon	12	29	83	
1	280	gallon	12	29	83	

*500 gal a.g. solvent
tank

Very truly yours,

Bob Davis
Bob Davis

CC Jerry Flanders

1088

BOB DAVIS
11944 CANTARA
NO HOLLYWOOD CA 91605

4 -259682 2 U/T

DEST

NET 30

12/16/83 12/21/

001

THIS PURCHASE

1 LT

NET \$14000.00

ORDER TO COVER REMOVAL OF THE FOLLOWING TANKS
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ATTACHED SKETCHES:

6,748? —
#1 - 1,500 GAL
#2 - 1,500 GAL
#3 - 3,000 GAL
#4 - 4,000 GAL
#5 - 2,000 GAL
#9 - 500 GAL
#10 - 2,500 GAL
#11 - 10,000 GAL
#12 - 10,000 GAL
#13 - 250 GAL
#14 - 500 GAL

ALL TANKS TO BE REMOVED PER SPECIFICATION BELOW

1. PROVIDE PERMITS FROM BURBANK FIRE DEPT
FOR TANK REMOVAL
2. ALL TANK REMOVAL MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED BY
12-31-83
3. PROVIDE BACK FILL AND COMPACT WITH CERTIFIED
SOIL INDEGENOUS TO LOCAL AREA
4. REPAIR BLACK TOP TO ORIGINAL SPECIFICATIONS
5. HAUL AWAY DEBRIS
6. RETAIN ALL TANKS REMOVED AT VENDOR'S
STORAGE FACILITY FOR INSPECTION BY SALVAGE
COMPANIES

SEE ATTACHMENTS FOR REFERENCE

20-144-001
MSR 00037

144 10 29085 4 -259682 \$14000.00

1088

ATTACHMENT D

UNDERGROUND TANK PRESSURE TEST RESULTS

FILE NO. 87-845
July 30, 1987

1088

PACIFIC AIRMOTIVE
30003 North Hollywood Way
Burbank, California 91503

Attention: Mr. Bill Gross

Subject: UNDERGROUND TANK TESTING AND CERTIFICATION AT 2940
NORTH HOLLYWOOD WAY, BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Gross:

In accordance with your Purchase Order #4-145071, we arrived at the subject facility on July 29, 1987 at 7:57 A.M., to test two underground tanks (manifolded) using the Horner Ezy-Chek Leak Detection Equipment.

A full systems test was performed on two (2) 12,000 gallon manifolded tanks which were certified with a test result of -0.0122 gallons per hour.

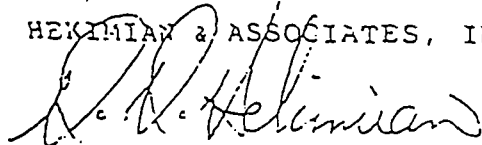
The following information is included in this report as a requirement of the regulatory agency:

- * The tanks were filled for testing on July 28, 1987.
- * The tanks are constructed of steel.
- * The type of pump is suction pump.
- * The distance from grade level to product level was approximately 20 inches above grade.

Enclosed is a copy of the pertinent worksheet. If you have any questions, please call.

Very truly yours,

HEKIMIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.



Kenneth K. Hekimian, Ph.D., P.E.
President

KKH/jlw

Encl: Worksheet

HEKIMIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNERS

Golden West Business Park
15141 Golden West Circle
Westminster, CA 92683
(714) 895-5533

EZY-CHEK WORKSHEET

DATE: 07/27/1987

77 76 75
74 73
2 2 3

Tank: 102 (Wid) Test Level: High Product: Ad Fuel Cap: 10.000 Chart Call: 25 / 250 - 0015

Measured Gravity: 44.41 Product Temp: 80°F Coefficient: 0.0007125 Temp. Cal: 0.0000014 x 10.000 - 0.000

Level Start	Level End	Gain + Loss -	x(A) x(A)	Level Result	Temp Start	Temp End	Gain + Loss -	x(B) x(B)	Temp Result	Final Result	Time
76	65	=13	x.0015	=.2795	.107 .578	.105 .577	-.002 -.001	x.5897	=.0177	=.2618	1.00
64	59	=5	x.0015	=.1075	.105 .577	.105 .576	-.001 -.001	x.5897	=.0057	=.1016	1.00
59	57	=2	x.0015	=.0430	.105 .576	.112 .572	+0.007 -.004	x.5897	=.0177	=.0607	1.00
57	57	=0	x.0015	=.0000	.112 .572	.120 .567	+0.008 -.005	x.5897	=.0177	=.0177	1.00
57	57	=0	x.0015	=.0000	.120 .567	.126 .563	+0.006 -.004	x.5897	=.0188	=.0188	1.00
57	58	=1	x.0015	=.0215	.126 .563	.133 .559	+0.007 -.004	x.5897	=.0177	=.0022	1.00
56	59	=3	x.0015	=.0015	.133 .559	.140 .556	+.007 -.003	x.5897	=.0236	=.0236	1.00
59	60	=1	x.0015	=.0015	.140 .556	.148 .552	+.008 -.004	x.5897	=.0236	=.0021	1.00

Station Location: Pacific Rimotive

System Certified in Compliance With Local Regulations: Yes (Signature) [Signature]

Address: 2940 W. Hollywood Way, Burbank, CA
No. City State Zip

Tank Only Passed: _____ Operator: _____ (Signature)

Delay Time: _____ hrs. Reason: _____

Product Volume Change per Hour: -0.000 GPH Gravity 1.000
Test Start Time: 7:45 AM
Test Finish Time: 8:10 AM

1088

HEKIMIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNERS

1088

Huntington Pacific
18377 Beach Boulevard, Suite 212
Huntington Beach, CA 92648
(714) 841-6288

FILE NO. 86-244

July 7, 1986

MARKHAM EQUIPMENT
2006 West Olive Street
Burbank, California 91506

Attention: Mr. Doug Markham

Subject: UNDERGROUND TANK TESTING AT PACIFIC AIR-MOTIVE, 3003
HOLLYWOOD WAY, BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Markham:

In accordance with P.O. No. L-0320, we arrived at subject facility on July 2, 1986 at 2:30 P.M., to test one (1) 20,000 gallon Jet Fuel underground tank system using the Horner Ezy-Chek Leak Detection Equipment.

A full systems test was performed on this tank which passed with a leak rate of -0.0417 gallons per hour.

The following information is included in this report as a requirement of the regulatory agency:

- o The tank was filled for testing on July 2, 1986 at 7:30 A.M.
- o The tank is constructed of steel.
- o The type of pump is suction pump.
- o The depth of ground water is greater than 50 feet.
- o The distance from grade level to product level is 36 inches above grade in stand pipe.

During testing it was necessary to disconnect level indicator to eliminate vapor pocket.

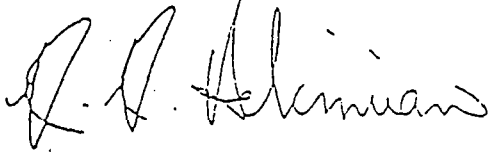
July 7, 1986

1088

Enclosed are copies of all pertinent worksheets. If you have any questions, please call.

Very truly yours,

HEKIMIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.



Kenneth K. Hekimian, Ph.D., P.E.
President

KKH/pte

Encl: Worksheets

Invoice No. 3537

ATTACHMENT E
CATALOG SPECIFICATIONS FOR
THE NEW CONTAINMENT FACILITY

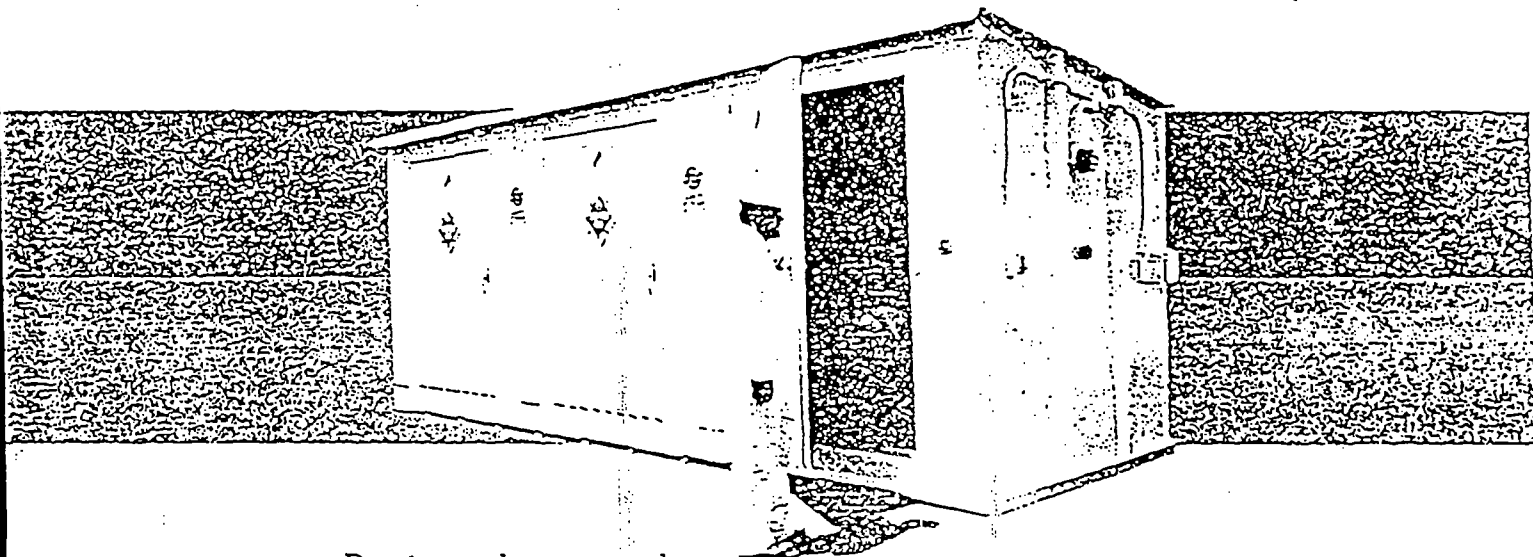
Safety Storage Buildings

for chemicals and
hazardous materials

1088

Factory
Mutual
System

Approved



- Designed to comply with regulatory standards for storing hazardous materials
- Minimize liability
- Factory-built to user requirements
- Three model sizes
- Readily available
- Relocatable
- Nationwide engineering services
- Cost-effective



SAFETY
STORAGE, INC.

Safety Storage 7 EARTHGUARD
18300 Wilshire Blvd. Ste. 9000
Beverly Hills, CA 90211
(213) 543-2700

Safety Storage chemical and hazardous material buildings are readily available for delivery throughout the United States. Three different size models can be used immediately upon delivery. They are turnkey units which require a minimum of site preparation. These high-quality units meet government standards and regulations for hazardous materials storage. You can gain in many ways when you order:

- More economical than comparable block or concrete structures.
- Can be tailored to fit your requirements.
- Avoid costly delays characteristic of on-site construction.
- Combine spill containment, security, fire protection and worker safety.
- Can be relocated on- or off-site.
- You pay only for the features you need.

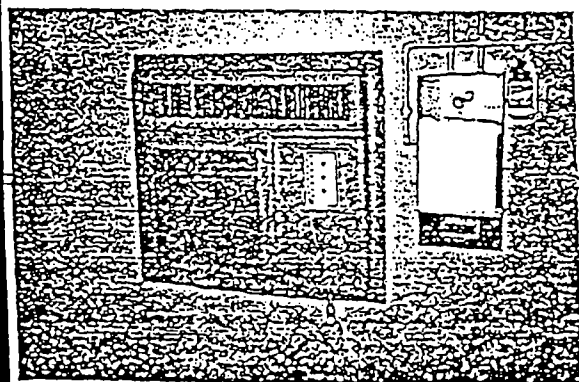
Safety Storage building construction

Safety Storage buildings are made of welded 10- and 12-gauge steel with supporting structural steel sections. Three models are available, the largest of which is the Model 22 with outside dimensions of 22'6" x 9' x 8'7½". Three doors, each with three-point locking systems, provide access and security. The 570-gallon secondary spill-containment reservoir, the walls and ceiling are all covered with two coats

of chemical-resistant epoxy. Maximum storage capacity is 10 tons of chemicals and hazardous materials (drums, boxes and cans). For example, thirty 55-gallon drums can be conveniently accommodated. Loading can be by forklift or by hand. Standard floors are 1½" thick, epoxy-coated, fire-retardant plywood.

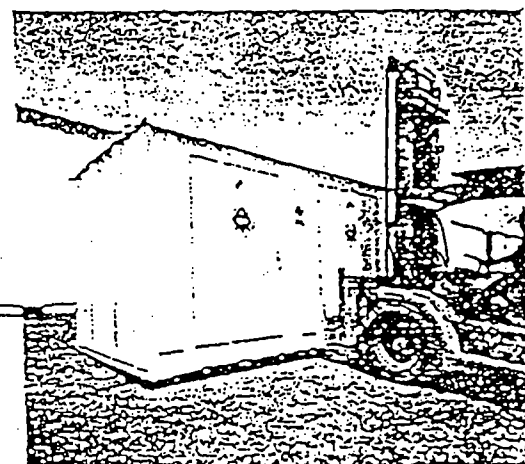
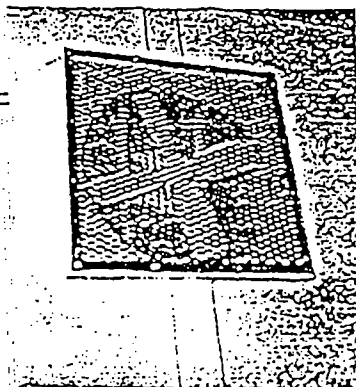
Safety features in this carefully engineered unit include a spill-containment sub-floor to prevent escape of hazardous liquids or solids. It is constructed of continuously welded 10-gauge steel which is epoxy coated to resist chemical attack. Blow-out panels can be provided for pressure relief under explosive conditions. A static grounding connection helps to protect flammable materials from ignition by electrical discharge. And fire protection is supplied by three water sprinkler heads with a 2" NPT fitting located outside the building for sprinkler system hookup.

Permanent placards and NFPA 704M rating signs are provided for flammable materials, corrosives, oxidizers, poisons and other hazardous materials stored within.



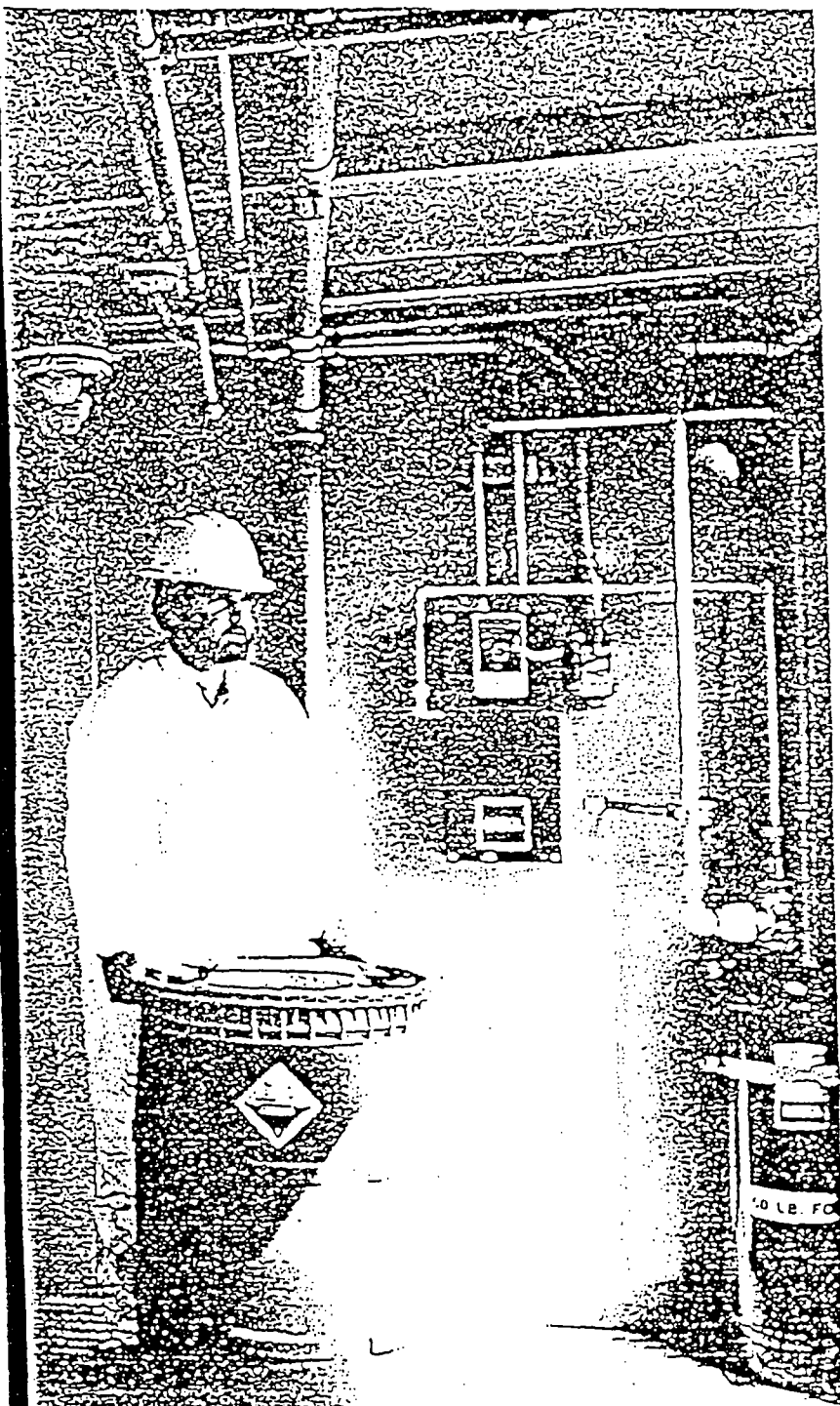
Optional temperature-control system for temperature-sensitive chemicals.

Non-sparking exhaust fan and protective aluminum shield (shown without louvered cover).



Forklift moving a Safety Storage chemical building to a new location.

Just how are you going to achieve compliance in chemical and hazardous material storage? ¹⁰⁸⁸



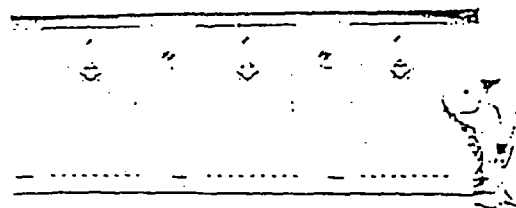
You know they're out there. Corrosives, maybe. Or poisons. Oxidizers. Flammables. Scattered about the plant or complex. Maybe even worse — stored together.

But you're ready to take action. To remove hazards from main production areas. Provide secondary containment. And institute real fire-protection and security measures. To safeguard personnel and your facility. Minimize liability. And comply with federal, state and local regulations.

You wish there were any easy solution — a cost-effective alternative to permanent buildings.

There is — relocatable prefabricated Safety Storage buildings.

Safety Storage buildings offer a comprehensive response to compliance requirements. Because they're from a company experienced in — and dedicated to — solving chemical and hazardous material challenges. A company with a network of field engineers who understand the complexities of compliance regulations. Backed by a half-century of manufacturing know-how and plants on both U.S. coasts, they're people able to tailor precise solutions to your storage requirements.



Proven throughout the country — in all climates and with virtually every hazardous material — all Safety Storage buildings incorporate secondary containment reservoirs, fire-suppression systems, forced-air ventilation, and special security measures for access and inventory control.

Choose one to handle several 55-gallon drums — or as many as 40. And select from an array of options ranging from explosion-resistance and built-in heating and cooling to emergency eye/face wash units — even multiple fire-wall-separated compartments in a single unit.

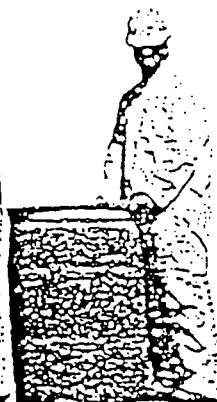
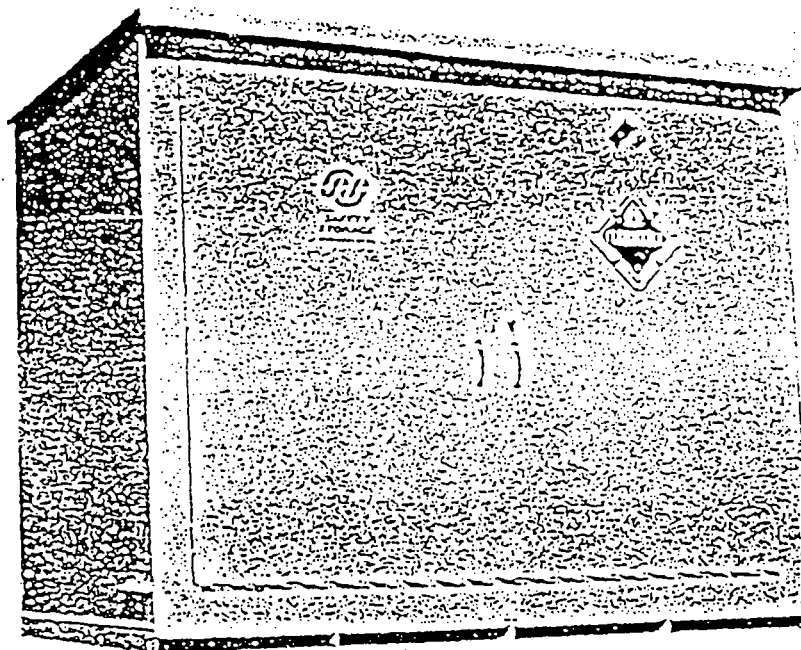
Call or write today and find out more about prefabricated Safety Storage buildings — simple solutions to a complex problem.

SS SAFETY STORAGE

Safety Storage / EARTHGUARD
8306 Wilshire Blvd. Ste. 9000
Beverly Hills, CA 90211
Tel. 310-213-5434

MODELS 4, 6 & 10

1088



Patent Pending

SAFETY STORAGE™
BUILDINGS comply
with new regulations...

Safety Storage buildings have been carefully designed and constructed to comply with current environmental regulations. They also meet regulatory agency requirements for storing hazardous wastes in a secured enclosure. Our buildings' high quality design standards are consistent with local Hazardous Material Storage Ordinances requiring hazardous chemicals to be stored in secondary containment structures to prevent spills or leaks from contaminating groundwater.

SAFETY STORAGE
BUILDINGS
Construction Features:

STANDARD DESIGNS

- ☐ Safety Storage Buildings are specifically designed for hazardous material storage and handling.
- ☐ These sturdy units are constructed of 10 and 12 gauge ASTM-A569 steel to provide structural strength and security.
- ☐ Storage units are designed with a 6" sump providing secondary spill containment.
- ☐ Chemicals can be conveniently stored inside each unit in drums, boxes, on pallets, in 5-gallon cans or other sizes.
- ☐ Storage units can be loaded/unloaded using a forklift or by manual means.
- ☐ All interior surfaces are coated with a chemical-resistant epoxy paint.
- ☐ Standard floors are 1 1/2"-thick epoxy-coated, fire-retardant-treated plywood. The flooring is designed with removable sections to permit visual inspection for leaks or spills.
- ☐ A static grounding connection is provided on each unit to protect flammable/combustible liquids from ignition by electrical discharge.

OPTIONAL FEATURES

- ☐ Safety eye/face wash units can be installed where supply water hookup is available. Self-contained pressurized units can also be provided for remote locations.
- ☐ Two types of fiberglass floor gratings are available.
- ☐ A spill containment sump liner constructed of polypropylene can be installed for additional protection.
- ☐ Storage shelves constructed of heavy gauge epoxy-coated steel can be installed for convenient storage of small chemical containers.
- ☐ Hold-down assemblies can be provided for securing the unit.



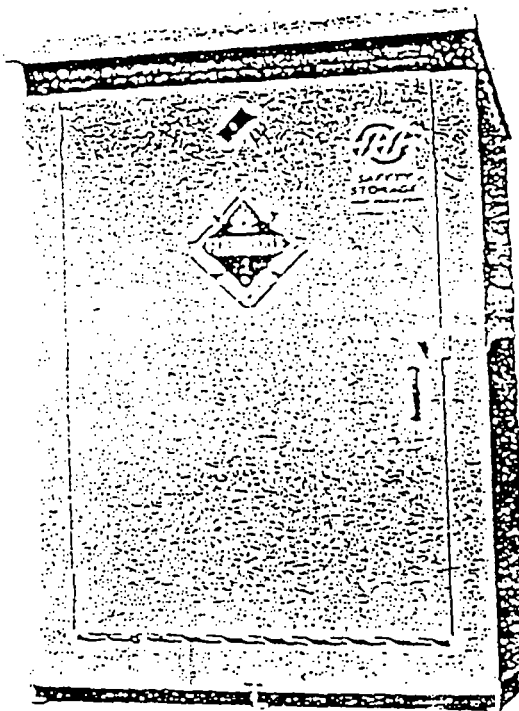
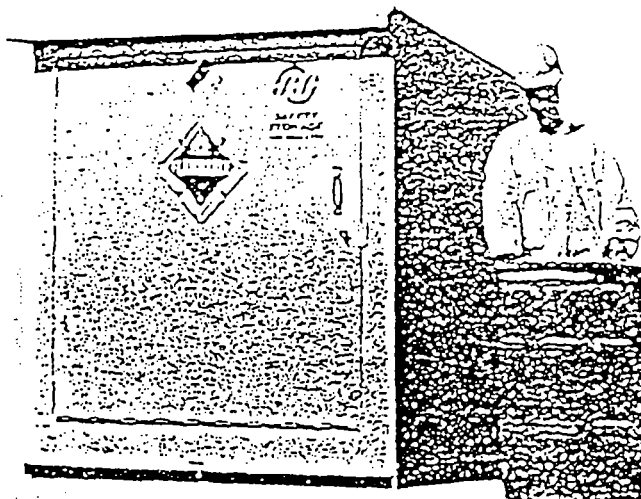
**SAFETY
STORAGE, INC.**

Diane Moler
Safety Storage/Earthguard
5306 Wilshire Blvd. - Ste. 9000
Beverly Hills, CA 90211

CHEMICAL STORAGE BUILDINGS

MODELS 4, 6 & 10

1088



COST BENEFITS:

Pre-fabricated storage buildings are cost effective and more economical than comparable cinder block and concrete structures. You can avoid costly delays in meeting hazardous material storage regulations by ordering Safety Storage units. These facilities are ready to use upon delivery. Units can be located near shipping docks or other convenient and accessible locations. Cost savings result

from reduced material handling time and lower material loss rates. The company insuring you against loss will appreciate your efforts to reduce your exposure to chemical risks.

ORDERING ASSISTANCE:

Our sales representatives are experienced in helping you solve your chemical storage problems using Safety Storage buildings. They will assist you in developing your chemical storage plan and

prepare detailed sketches and specifications for your individual storage requirements. Our manufacturing plants will commence preparing your buildings upon receipt of your purchase order. We have provided Safety Storage buildings to the U.S. Government, major universities and Fortune 500 companies throughout the United States. Safety Storage buildings are available for immediate delivery.

MODELS AND BASIC STATISTICS

MODEL	OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS			INSIDE DIMENSIONS			WEIGHT LBS.	DOOR OPENINGS		DESIGNED STORAGE CAPACITY			SUMP CAPACITY (GAL.)
	LENGTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT	LENGTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT		HEIGHT	WIDTH	WEIGHT (LBS.)	SQ. FT.	DRUMS	
10	10'6"	6'4"	8'4"	10'4"	5'9"	6'9"	2600	6'9"	4'6"	7500	59	6-12	150
6	6'	6'4"	8'4"	5'8"	5'9"	6'9"	1800	6'9"	4'6"	4000	32	4-5	100
4	6'	6'4"	6'4"	5'8"	5'9"	4'11"	1500	4'10"	4'7"	4000	32	4-5	100



**SAFETY
STORAGE, INC.**

Equipped to meet your needs

Optional features are determined by your specific storage requirements. For example: If you are going to store flammable liquids, we offer a dry chemical system to supplement or replace the standard sprinkler system. If you plan to store incompatible materials, we can install suitable separation walls. And, if you require shelf space for small containers, we can provide sturdy, epoxy-coated shelves of 15 1/4" depth.

Corrosives? ... We offer a polypropylene spill-containment reservoir liner and fiberglass floor grating for additional protection. Do you want to monitor liquid spills continuously? Another option is a liquid-level detector that can either tie into your plant security system or an exterior audible alarm.

Worker safety? ... We have selected only UL-approved equipment for lighting and explosion-proof electrical wiring systems—which also meet NEC, NFPA and NEMA requirements. The forced ventilation system is designed to provide one air change per minute and is powered by a Class I, Division I, totally enclosed explosion-proof motor. The fan has non-static aluminum blades, and the ductwork is epoxy-coated steel.

Safety Storage buildings can be equipped with heating/cooling units to provide a controlled

environment for stored chemicals. Double-wall insulated construction is also available.

Emergency eye/face wash units are still other worker-safety options.

How you can benefit from installing Safety Storage buildings

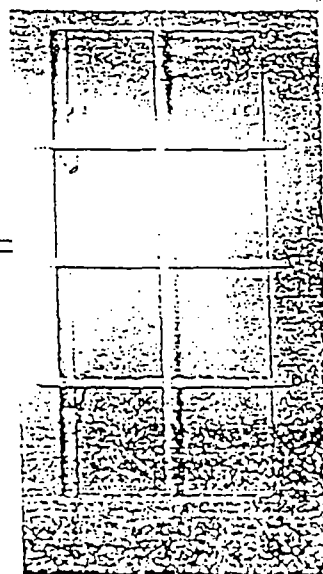
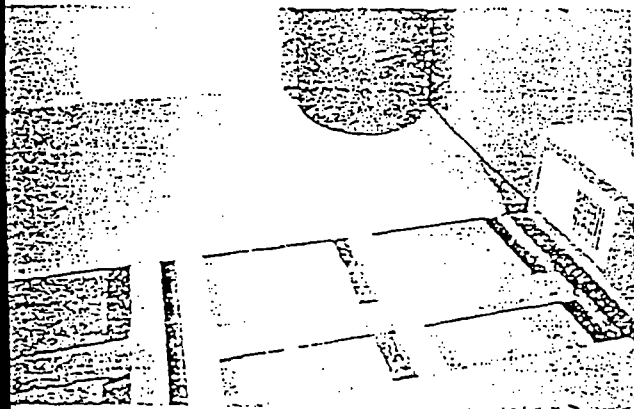
Regardless of how you equip your new Safety Storage chemical buildings, you benefit in many ways

Spill containment. Soil and ground-water pollution from chemical leaks is of major concern throughout industry. Your company's possibility of liability can be reduced by using easily-monitored Safety Storage buildings with secondary containment for leaks and spills. We believe you will find them to be a safe, efficient solution to this potential environmental problem.

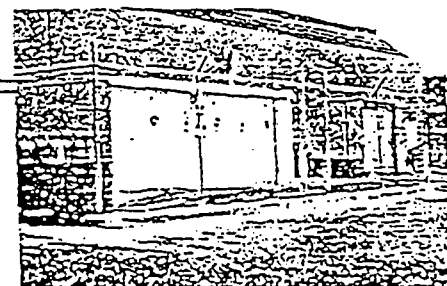
Fire protection. The risk of fire is always present when storing hazardous and flammable materials. Safety Storage design engineers have incorporated suggestions and recommendations from fire-protection specialists across the country to meet or exceed design and regulatory standards.

Security. Accountability and security are closely linked. It is essential in today's business climate

Spill-containment reservoir shown below standard plywood flooring.



Optional explosion vent panel is designed to relieve interior pressure



A typical Model 22 plant-site installation.

1088

to be able to document and account for the receipt, storage, handling, use and disposal of chemicals and hazardous materials. This includes tight control over access to Safety Storage buildings with their three-point locking doors. Security is another Safety Storage cornerstone.

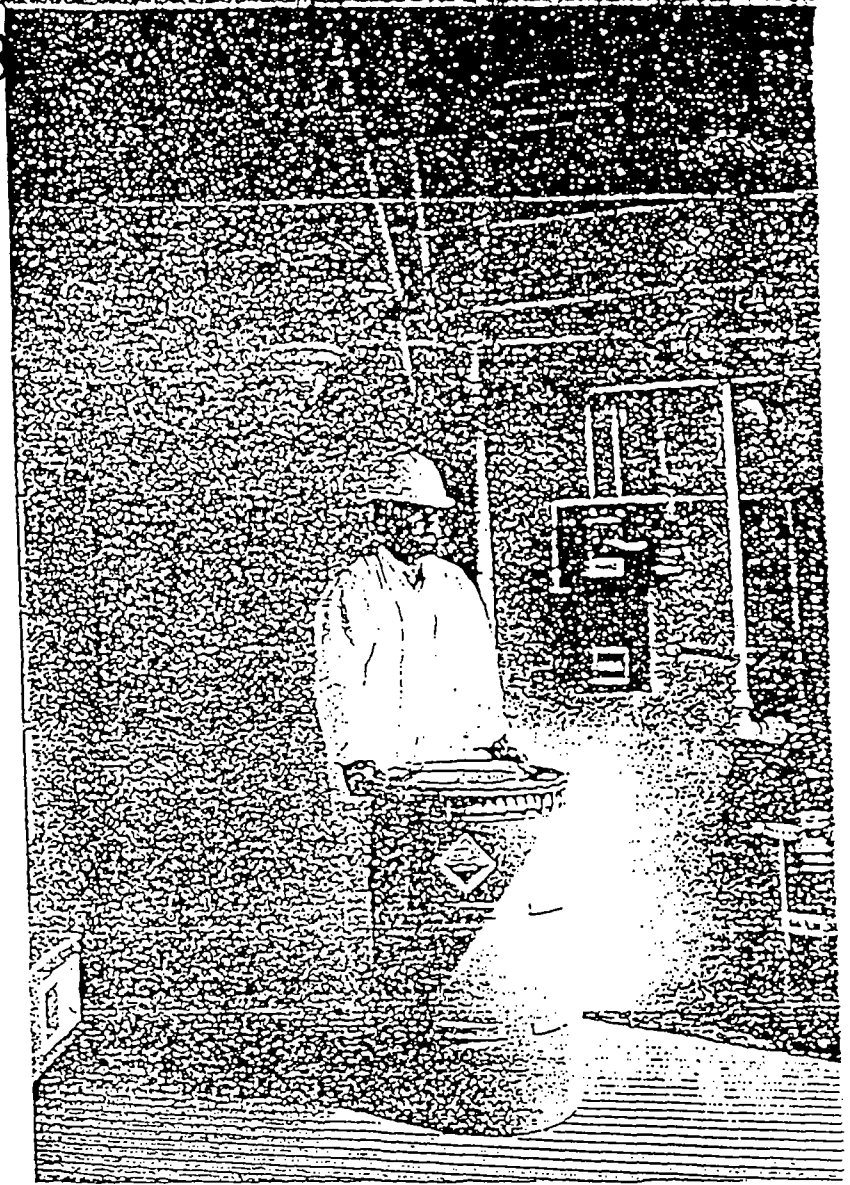
Worker safety. You can be assured that every effort has been made in the design and manufacture of these chemical storage buildings to protect the safety of personnel. Safety features include warning placards, static grounding, alarms, security locks, fire protection, emergency washing facilities, ventilation, temperature control, exterior switches and sprinkler system hook-ups.

Ordering information

Features for buildings manufactured by Safety Storage, Inc., can vary widely for each individual application. Therefore, design specifications are custom written to fit each model and usage. In addition, a leasing option is available to help serve your chemical-storage needs now, while conserving your capital.

Safety Storage Sales Representatives

Safety Storage sales representatives, located in most U.S. industrial communities, are trained to help you attain your safe chemical storage objectives. They will assess your chemical storage needs, prepare detailed storage-unit sketches and specifications, and provide written price quotations. Our manufacturing plants are strategically located to reduce delivery costs and shorten delivery times.



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Models and basic statistics

Model	Outside Dimensions			Inside Dimensions			Weight (Lbs.)	Door Openings		Designed Storage Capacity			Sump Capacity (Gallons)
	Length	Width	Height	Length	Width	Height		Height	Width	Weight (Lbs.)	Sq. Ft.	Drums	
22	22'8"	9'0"	8'7½"	21'11½"	8'0¾"	7'0½"	8,600	6'9¾"	4'6"	20,000	176	24-40	570
15	15'3¾"	9'0"	8'7½"	14'7½"	8'0¾"	7'0½"	6,000	6'9¾"	4'6"	14,000	117	16-28	380
7	8'0¾"	9'0"	8'7½"	7'3½"	8'0¾"	7'0½"	3,400	6'9¾"	4'6"	7,000	58	8-12	190



SAFETY STORAGE, INC.

12900 Stevens Creek Blvd.
Cupertino, CA 95014
408-252-2750
1-800-621-0854 Ext. 920

The contents of this brochure outline the general capabilities of Safety Storage, Inc., buildings and should be used only as guidelines for capabilities and applicability. No warranty is implied or intended by the contents of this brochure. Individual warranties are written for each customer's specifications.

Company name and address are an FIM approval of operational items.

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FIRM NAME	CITY/STATE
ALTA CORPORATION	PALO ALTO, CA.
APPLIED MICROSYSTEMS	FOSTER CITY, CA.
APPLIED MATERIALS	SANTA CLARA, CA.
AVANTAGE	SANTA CLARA, CA.
AUSTIN UNIVERSITY	AUSTIN, TEXAS
BATTELLE LABORATORIES	DUXBURY, MASS.
BECKTON-DICKINSON	LOS GATOS, CA.
CABLE DATA	RANCHO CONDOVA, CA.
CALIF. INST. TECHNOLOGY	PASADENA, CA.
CITY OF CUPERTINO	CUPERTINO, CA.
CITY OF SANTA CRUZ	SANTA CRUZ, CA.
COMPAQ COMPUTERS	HOUSTON, TEXAS
COOPER LASERSONICS	PALO ALTO, CA.
CREST GRAPHICS	COMMERCE, CA.
CTS METALS	SAN JOSE, CA.
DATA GENERAL	SUNNYVALE, CA.
DEFENSE DEPOT TRACY	TRACY, CA.
DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CO.	SHREWSBURY, MASS.
DRAX RESEARCH INST.	PALO ALTO, CA.
FAIRCHILD	PULALLUP, WASHINGTON
FEDERAL MOSE CORP.	FREMONT, CA.
FLORIDA A & M UNIVERSITY	TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
FLOUPOCHER	ARUSA, CA.
GENERAL MOTORS	FLINT, MICHIGAN
GENERAL MOTORS	WARREN, MICHIGAN
GPU NUCLEAR CORP.	PARSIPPANY, NEW JERSEY
HEWLETT-PACKARD	SUNNYVALE, CA.
HILL AIR FORCE BASE	HILL AFB, UTAH
HYUNDA ELECTRONICS	SANTA CLARA, CA.
INTERCIL INC. (G.E.)	CUPERTINO, CA.
I.O. LABS	CLAREMONT, CA.
ITT MACKEY	RALEIGH, NC. CAROLINA
KAYPRO COMPUTERS	SOLANO BEACH, CA.
KINGS ELECTRONICS	TUCUMCLOE, NEW YORK
L.A. COUNTY-SHERIFFS DEPT.	WHITTIER, CA.
LAR RESEARCH	FREMONT, CA.
LARAR UNIVERSITY	REUAMONT, TEXAS
LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LAB.	LIVERMORE, CA.
MADE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD	VALLEJO, CA.
MASS. INST. OF TECH (MIT)	LEXINGTON, MASS.
McDONNELL DOUGLAS ASTRONAUTIC	MONROVIA, CA.
MEMOREX COMPUTER TAPE	SANTA CLARA, CA.
MICRONIX	LOS GATOS, CA.
MICROSAFE INC.	SANTA CLARA, CA.
MONROE AUTO EQUIP.	MONROE, MICHIGAN
NARDA MICROVAV	SAN JOSE, CA.
NEW DEPARTURE HYATT	BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT
N.Y. POWER AUTHORITY	OSWEGO, NEW YORK
NORTHROP CORPORATION	HAWTHORNE, CA.
NORTHROP CORPORATION	NEWBERRY PARK, CA.
OCEAN TECHNOLOGY	PURBANK, CA.
OHIO MATERIALS	FINLAY, OHIO
OPTICAL COATING LAB.	SANTA ROSA, CA.
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC	11 LOCATIONS IN CA.
PRECISION MONOLITHICS	SANTA CLARA, CA.
PYRAMID PAINTING	SUNNYVALE, CA.
RAYTHEON CORPORATION	SUDBURY, MASS.
RCA CORPORATION	ROORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY
RCA CORPORATION	PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
REDWOOD EMP. DISPOSAL	SANTA ROSA, CA.
ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL	SEAL BEACH, CA.
ROHM CORPORATION	SAN JOSE, CA.
ROSE MEDICAL CENTER	DENVER, COLORADO
S.E. MASS UNIVERSITY	NORTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.
SEN SYM	SUNNYVALE, CA.
SENTRY TEST SYSTEMS	SAN JOSE, CA.
SIGMAFORM MATERIALS	SANTA CLARA, CA.
SILICON SYSTEMS	TUSTIN, CA.
SOLITEC	SANTA CLARA, CA.
STANFORD UNIVERSITY	PALO ALTO, CA.
STATE OF FLORIDA	TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
TEGAL CORPORATION	NOVATO, CA.
TELEDYNE-CHE	SAN JOSE, CA.
U.C. BERKELEY	BERKELEY, CA.
UNDERWRITERS LAB.	NORTHBROOK, ILLINOIS
UNISYS (BURROUGHS)	SANTA MARGARITA, CA.
UNITED ALUMINATING	BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT
UNITED STATES ARMY	FORT LEE, VIRGINIA
UNIVERSAL SEMICONDUCTOR	SAN JOSE, CA.
VA MEDICAL CENTER	MOUNTAIN HOME, TENNESSEE
VARIAN	PALO ALTO, CA.
VARIAN	SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
VERATIM	SUNNYVALE, CA.
VERSATEC (XEROX)	SANTA CLARA, CA.
VTE-VLSI TECHNOLOGY	SAN JOSE, CA.
WESTERN DIGITAL	SUNNYVALE, CA.
WESTERN MICROIMAGE	SOUTH BEND, INDIANA
WESTINGHOUSE	SUNNYVALE, CA.
WESTINGHOUSE	INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
W.R. GRACE	ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
XEROX CORPORATION	

1088

- MODEL 22 "BASIC UNIT"
- OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS: L x W x H: 22' 8" x 9' x 9' 7-1/2"
- COMPLETE WATER SINKER SYSTEM INTERNALLY WITH THREE (3) HEADS
- INTERNAL CORROSION-RESISTANT EPOXY COATING (12") (CEILING, WALLS, SUB-FLOOR)
- INTERNAL SPILLAGE CONTAINMENT CAPACITY: 55 GALLONS
- EPOXY COATED 1/2" PLYWOOD FLOOR (THICKNESS: 1 1/2")
- THREE DOORS WITH 3-POINT SECURITY SAFETY LOCKS
- THREE INTERNAL GROUNDING/BONDING LUGS
- ONE EXTERNAL GROUNDING ROD
- THREE D.O.T. PLACARDS (PERMANENT)
- THREE NFC 704M RATING SIGNS (PRESSURE SENSITIVE)
- MAXIMUM STORAGE CAPACITY: 24-40 DRUMS AT SINGLE-LEVEL (55 GALLON SIZE)

14, 20V
+ TAC +
SH 20V

B) STRUCTURAL OPTIONS: (SUGGESTED)

1. EXPLOSION RELIEF CONSTRUCTION
2. CHEMICAL SEPARATION WALL - METAL
3. CHEMICAL SEPARATION WALL - 2 HOUR FIRE RATED
4. CORROSIVE-RESISTANT FIBERGLASS FLOOR GRATING (BY COMPARTMENT)
5. CORROSIVE-RESISTANT FIBERGLASS FLOOR GRATING (FULL BUILDING)
6. GENERAL PURPOSE FIBERGLASS FLOOR GRATING (BY COMPARTMENT)
7. GENERAL PURPOSE FIBERGLASS FLOOR GRATING (FULL BUILDING)
8. POLYPROPYLENE SUMP LINER (BY COMPARTMENT)
9. POLYPROPYLENE SUMP LINER (FULL BUILDING)
10. SHELVING 15" DEEP (PER LINEAR FOOT)
11. HOLD-DOWN ASSEMBLY FOR SEISMIC BRACING
12. GAS CYLINDER WALL MOUNT (EACH)

18/23
TABLE

C) FIRE PROTECTION OPTIONS: (PER CLIENT NEED)

1. DRY CHEMICAL FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM (BY COMPARTMENT)
2. DRY CHEMICAL FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM (FULL BUILDING)
3. FIRE DEPT. HOOKUP 2-1/2 NHT FITTINGS

D) EXPLOSION-PROOF ELECTRICAL OPTIONS

1. VENTILATION SYSTEM - 1200 CFM (FULL BUILDING-NO SEPARATION WALLS)
2. VENTILATION SYSTEM - 450 CFM (PER COMPARTMENT)
3. INTERNAL LIGHTS (1,2, OR 3)
4. LIGHT (EXTERIOR)
5. LIQUID LEVEL DETECTOR with ALARM (PER COMPARTMENT)

E) MISCELLANEOUS "OUTSIDE" OPTIONS:

1. AUTOMATIC ALARM-DIALING SYSTEM
2. EMERGENCY EYE/FACE WASH (PERMANENT)
3. EMERGENCY EYE/FACE WASH (PORTABLE)
4. LOADING RAMP
5. SPECIAL ORDER EXTERIOR PAINT
6. EXTERIOR CHEMICAL-RESISTANT FINISH

TEMPERATURE CONTROL OPTIONS

F) EXPLOSION-PROOF HEATING SYSTEMS (CLASS I, DIV. I, GROUP D)

1. ONE 12,000 BTU/hr. HEATER AND ONE THERMOSTAT
2. ONE 26,000 BTU/hr. HEATER AND ONE THERMOSTAT
3. TWO (2) 12,000 BTU/hr. HEATERS AND ONE (1) THERMOSTAT
4. TWO (2) 26,000 BTU/hr. HEATERS AND ONE (1) THERMOSTAT
5. TWO (2) 12,000 BTU/hr. HEATERS AND TWO (2) THERMOSTATS
6. THREE (3) 12,000 BTU/hr. HEATERS WITH THREE (3) THERMOSTATS
7. TWO (2) 26,000 BTU/hr. HEATERS WITH TWO (2) THERMOSTATS
8. THREE (3) 26,000 BTU/hr. HEATERS WITH THREE (3) THERMOSTATS

G) INSULATION (R-11, with DOUBLE WALL CONSTRUCTION)

1. CEILING, WALLS, AND DOORS (FULL BUILDING)
2. SUB-FLOORS (FULL BUILDING)
3. ONE COMPARTMENT
4. TWO COMPARTMENTS

H) AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS: (EXPLOSION-PROOF)

1. CLASS I, DIVISION II, GROUP D

- A. 10,700 BTU/hr.
- B. 16,300 BTU/hr.
- C. 24,200 BTU/hr.
- D. 35,000 BTU/hr.

2. CLASS I, DIVISION I, GROUP D

- A. 10,700 BTU/hr.
- B. 16,300 BTU/hr.
- C. 24,200 BTU/hr.
- D. 35,000 BTU/hr.

I) AIR CONDITIONING/HEATING COMBINATIONS (EXPLOSION-PROOF)

1. CLASS I, DIVISION II, GROUP D

- A. 19,000 BTU/hr. COOLING AND 17,000 BTU/hr. HEATING
- B. 34,500 BTU/hr. COOLING AND 22,000 BTU/hr. HEATING

ATTACHMENT F

TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS (TPH)
ANALYSIS PROTOCOL

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TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS (TPH) ANALYSIS

1. Method
2. Sample traces of:
 - Gasoline/Diesel Standard
 - Kerosene Standard
 - Jet Fuel Standard
 - Paint Thinner Standard
3. Example of an actual Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Analysis

Submitted in support of Part F, (Other Pertinent
Information and Approval)

March 4, 1988

TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS (TPH) ANALYSIS -- GASOLINE AND DIESEL1. Scope and Application

- a. This is a gas chromatographic (GC) method for the determination of gasoline and diesel in contaminated groundwater, sludges, and soil.
- b. This method has also been used for the determination of jet fuel, paint thinner, kerosene and stoddard solvent.
- c. This method is recommended for use by, or under the supervision of, analysts experienced in the operation of GC and in the interpretation of chromatograms.

2. Summary of Method

- a. This method involves the determination of hydrocarbons by the extraction method. A sample, after extraction treatment, is injected into a GC, and compounds in the GC effluent are detected by an F.I.D. An aliquot of each sample will be spiked with standards to determine percent recovery and limits of detection for that sample.
- b. The sensitivity of this method usually depends on the available sample size and the level of interferences rather than on instrument limitations. Table I lists the limits of detection in the absence of interferences for water and soil samples.

TABLE I
TPH METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Matrix</u>	<u>Extraction Method</u>
Gasoline	Aqueous	0.05 mg/L
	Soil	1.0 mg/Kg
Diesel	Aqueous	0.075 mg/L
	Soil	1.7 mg/Kg

(continued)

Note: Detection limits for water are based on extraction of a one-liter sample with 5 mL of pentane; detection limits for soil are based on extraction of 20 g of soil with 2 mL of pentane.

3. Interferences

- a. Solvents, reagents, glassware, and other sample processing hardware must be demonstrated to be free from interferences under the conditions of the analysis by running method blanks.
- b. Before processing any samples, the analyst should demonstrate daily, through the analysis of a solvent blank, that the entire system is interference free.

4. Apparatus and Materials

- a. Gas-tight syringe: 10 mL (two)
- b. Vial with cap: 40 milliliter (mL) capacity screw cap (Pierce number 13075 or equivalent). Detergent wash, rinse with tap and distilled deionized water, and dry at 105°C before use.
- c. Septum: Teflon-faced silicone (Pierce number 12722 or equivalent). Detergent wash, rinse with tap and distilled deionized water, and dry at 105°C for 30 minutes before use.
- d. Mechanical shaker
- e. Disposable pipettes
- f. Eye-dropper bulb
- g. GC: Hewlett-Packard 5880A GC, with FID, autosampler and integrator.
- h. GC column: 30 m X 0.25 mm I.D. Supelco SPB-5 capillary column with film thickness of 0.25 microns.

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- i. Detector: FID
- j. Volumetric flask, 10 mL (2), 50 mL (1), 500 mL (1).
- k. Pipette, 1000 uL, adjustable with disposable tips.

5. Reagents

- a. Stock diesel standard solution. Commercially available diesel fuel.
- b. Stock gasoline standard solutions. Commercially available gasoline.
- c. Pentane, pesticide residue analysis grade.
- d. Pristane (2,6,10,14-tetramethylpentadecane), 96% (Aldrich).
- e. Stock extraction solvent: 2000 ppm pristane in pentane. To 500 mL of pentane in a 500 mL volumetric flask, add 668 uL of pristane.
- f. Secondary extraction solvent: 20 ppm pristane in pentane. Place approximately 49 mL pentane in a 50 mL volumetric flask. Add 500 uL of stock extraction solvent with an adjustable pipette. Dilute to mark with pentane and shake.
- g. Secondary diesel and gasoline standard: 10 mL secondary extraction solvent in a 10 mL volumetric flask. Add 5.00 uL of stock diesel standard solution and 5.00 uL of stock gasoline standard to flask and shake.
- h. "Milli-Q" reagent water
- i. Stock standard solutions of other materials (such as jet fuel, kerosene, etc.), can be prepared in the same manner as for diesel fuel and gasoline. Secondary standards can then be prepared.

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6. Procedures

a. Organic Liquid

Organic liquid can be analyzed by dissolving a known amount of sample into a certain volume of secondary extraction solvent in a volumetric flask.

b. Water

- (1) To a 1 liter amber bottle of sample is added 5 mL of secondary extraction solvent.
- (2) Seal and shake the bottle for 45 minutes.
- (3) Allow the phases to separate for minimum of 10 minutes. If emulsion occurs, the analyst must employ mechanical techniques to complete the phase separation.
- (4) Separate the extract for analysis.

c. Soil and Sludges

- (1) Weigh 20.0 gram (g) sample into a 40 milliliter vial.
- (2) Fill vial with reagent water.
- (3) Cap vial carefully excluding air.
- (4) Insert a plungerless 10 mL syringe through cap (septum), so that needle tip is near bottom of water layer. This allows an escape path for excess liquid.
- (5) Add 2.00 mL of secondary extraction solvent with a 10 mL syringe, keeping syringe tip near top of vial. This action forces out 2.00 mL of water into plungerless syringe. Remove both syringes.
- (6) Shake vial for 45 minutes.

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(7) Allow the phases to separate for minimum of 10 minutes. If emulsion occurs, the analyst must employ mechanical techniques to complete the phase separation.

(8) Separate the extract for analysis.

d. GC Conditions

The usual GC column and operating conditions are:

Column: Helium carrier gas at 30 mL minute flow rate.

Column Temperature: Initial temperature is set at 40°C at the time of injection; held for 8 minutes, then programmed at 8°C minute to a final temperature of 250°C, which is held for 2 1/2 minutes.

e. Calibration

(1) Establish GC operating parameters as specified in (d) above.

By injecting secondary standards, adjust the sensitivity of the analytical system for the analysis of gasoline and diesel in environmental samples. Detection limits for the extraction method are listed in Table 1. Calibrate the chromatographic system by the internal standard technique. At least three concentration levels should be used for the preparation of the calibration curve. Typical calibrations are at approximately 70, 140 and 350 ppm for gasoline, and approximately 80, 160 and 400 ppm for diesel. One of the standards should be a concentration near, but above, the method detection limit (taking concentration factors into account). The other standard should correspond to the expected range of

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concentrations found in real samples or should define the working range of the detector

- (2) Using injections of 0.80 uL of each calibration standard, tabulate total peak height or area responses against the mass injected. The results can be used to prepare a calibration curve for gasoline for gasoline and diesel.
- (3) The working calibration curve is prepared or verified (to $\pm 15\%$) daily.

f. Analysis of Samples

- (1) Inject (autosampler) 0.80 uL of secondary extraction solvent (blank).
- (2) Inject (autosampler) 0.80 uL of standards:
 - (a) Secondary diesel and gasoline standard.
 - (b) Two parts secondary diesel and gasoline standard diluted with three parts secondary extraction solvent.
 - (c) One part secondary diesel and gasoline standard diluted with four parts secondary extraction solvent.
- (3) Inject 0.80 uL of the sample extract using the autosampler.
- (4) If the concentration encountered exceeds the linear range of the system, dilute the extract and reanalyze.

g. Standard laboratory quality control practices must be followed with this method

- (1) Quality assurance is maintained by performing a duplicate and spike sample for every batch of up to 10 samples of a particular matrix analyzed, as well as blanks and standards

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before and after each set of samples analyzed. The spike level is typically 1.00 uL of gasoline and 1.00 uL of diesel per mL of secondary solvent. The industrial statistic for duplicates should be less than 30%; control limits for spike recoveries are 60% to 140%.

h. Calculations

- (1) To establish density of diesel fuel, gasoline, etc., weigh 1.00 mL of liquid to 3 significant figures using an analytical balance.

$$\text{Density of Liquid} = \frac{\text{wt. liquid (g)}}{1 \text{ mL}}$$

- (2) To establish ppm value of diesel fuel gasoline, etc, in secondary diesel and gasoline standards:

$$\text{PPM secondary standard} = \frac{(0.005 \text{ mL}) (\text{density}) (1,000,000)}{\text{liquid} \quad 10 \text{ mL}}$$

- (3) To compensate for variations in injection volumes, pristane is used as an internal standard.
- (4) To establish the amount of analyte (diesel fuel), gasoline, etc) in the sample, main peaks (selected from chromatograms of the secondary standards) are chosen and entered by retention times. Response factors for these main peaks are determined from the chromatograms of standards. Analyte concentrations are quantitated by the following formula:

$$\text{Concentration of Analyte} = \frac{\text{Area}_a}{\text{Area}_i} \cdot \frac{\text{Response Factor}_i}{\text{Response Factor}_a} \cdot \text{Concentration}_i$$

(a = analyte, i = internal standard)

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Quantitation is performed from all of the main peaks selected; an average value is reported.

- (5) Actual analyte concentration calculations are carried out using software programs internal to the Hewlett-Packard chromatographic data system.

i. Examples

Copies of traces and GC printouts are attached.

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